THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870. NO. 304.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

History Repeats Itself.

FRANCE REVOLUTIONIZED.

THE REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

GENERAL TROCHU MADE DICTATOR

Scenes of the Revolution Repeated.

THE TUILERIES SACKED BY A MOB.

THE SENATE SUPPRESSED AND THE CORPS LEGISLATIF DISSOLVED.

PALIKAO'S MINISTRY TURNED OUT.

Henry Rochefort Carried in Triumph by the Populace.

Proclamation by the New Government.

Napoleon to Stay at Wilhelmhohe.

Eugenie Permitted to Reside with Him.

The Ex-Emperor's Pitiful Letter to the King.

Flight of the Empress Regent.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

A RISING PROBABLE IN ITALY.

"In Another Week the Continent will be in Flames."

Italy will Soon Demand Rome.

IRELAND WILL STRIKE FOR A REPUBLIC.

THE BATTLES AT SEDAN.

Thrilling Account by an Eye Witness.

The Story of Napoleon's Surrender.

THE TOWN OF SEDAN BURNED.

FRANCE.

The New Government at Work—Colossal Armies to be Formed—The Chambers Dissolved.

PARIS, September 5—A. M.—The provisional Government has taken possession of office without the slightest disorder. All the ministers are acting with energy. Orders for the immediate formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 300,000 men are ready to take the field. The Government Superintendent of Telegraphs has announced to all departments the events in Paris. The Senate is suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. An important faction of the Chambers have met at President Schneider's residence, and seemed disposed to act independently of the Provisional Government, to whom, however, they have sent a delegation.

Officers and soldiers fraternize with the people, and place themselves under orders of the Government, which is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville under the Presidency of General Trochu. The Franco-tireurs of Paris guard all the ministers and public offices, and evince the utmost desire to be courteous. It is understood that the Government will convoke a constituent assembly.

Tone of the Paris Press.

Paris journals without exception urge the nation to make an unyielding defense, and declare the dismemberment of France impossible. The King of Prussia, they say, proclaimed that he was warring only against Napoleon. If it now becomes evident he is warring against the French people, the struggle must be one of extermination. The first act to be ordered to treat the seaports of Germany as Prussian armies treat the towns of Alsace and Loraine. The enemy must be made to feel what *United Republican France* can accomplish. All men here must bear arms.

Proclamation of the Republic of France.

PARIS, September 5.—[Official.] The following proclamation has been issued by the new government:

Republique Francaise: Ministere De L'Interieur:

The *decheance* has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. The Republic has been proclaimed. At the Hotel de Ville a government of national defense, composed of eleven members and all the deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are: Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier, Pages, Glois, Bizoni, Eugene Pelletiere, M. Picard, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. Gen. Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of Governor of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in place of Gen. Palikao. Please placard immediately, and if necessary have proclaimed by public crier, this declaration for the government of national defense,

The Minister of the Interior,

LEON GAMBETTA.

Paris, the 4th day of September, 1870, at six o'clock P. M.

The Presidency Conferred on Trochu.

[Official.]—The following circular dispatch has been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of departments:

PARIS, September 4.—General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has been appointed member of the Government of National Defense, installed at Hotel de Ville. He takes the portfolio of War, and his colleagues have conferred on him the Presidency.

[Signed] LEON GAMBETTA.

Republican Movements in Spain and Italy.

PARIS, September 5.—There is great disappointment at the name of Thiers not appearing in the list of the Provisional Government. It is announced that Rochefort's nomination is not relished. The Orleans princes are expected in Paris, Tuesday.

A Republican movement in Spain is concerted for to-morrow. A rising is also probable in Italy. In another week the continent will be in flames.

Announcement of the Dissolution of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, September 4.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday evening, when Palikao announced that the army at Sedan, with the Emperor, had surrendered to the Prussians, he added that it was impossible to discuss the probable consequence. The Ministers had no common plan, and desired to postpone the discussion till Monday. Jules Favre submitted a resolution declaring the Emperor deprived of constitutional functions and proposed that a legislative commission be formed to expel the enemy from French soil, General Trochu remaining Governor of Paris. The proposition met with favor, but without action the Corps adjourned until Sunday noon.

Napoleon's Pitiful Plea.

PARIS, September 5.—The *Gaulois* gives the following as the exact text of the letter of Napoleon to the King of Prussia: "Having no command in the army, and having placed my authority in the hands of the Empress as Regent, I herewith surrender my sword to the King of Prussia."

The total number of French soldiers who fled into Belgium is believed to be about 15,000.

None so Poor as to Do Them Reverence.

PARIS, September 4, 6 P. M.—Some shops of the more favored purveyors of the Imperial family are menaced, and will probably be sacked. In all parts of the city people are painting out and taking down the Imperial arms, fearing an attack of the mob. In the windows of the shops where photographs are displayed care has been taken to remove those of the Imperial family, and all connected with them. The National Guard is out in force to repress any more serious troubles.

Palikao's Proposition.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, September 4, 3:10 P. M.—To-day Palikao brought a bill in the Corps Legislatif instituting a Council of government and national defense, consisting of five members, to be elected by the Corps Legislatif, the ministers to be appointed with the approval of the members of this council, Palikao to be Lieutenant-General. The following are the terms of the resolution introduced by Thiers, and adopted in the Imperial Council of Ministers: In view of the existing circumstances, the Chamber appoints a Commission of Government and National Defense, the constituent assembly to be convened as soon as circumstances will permit.

Flight of the Empress Regent.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, September 5.—The flight of the Empress is confirmed. The people and military are unanimous in their desire to defend the capital. There is no violence of any kind.

MacMahon not Wounded.

[Special to the Times.]

PARIS, September 4.—It is not true that MacMahon was wounded. His wife has received a dispatch stating that he is safe and well, dated subsequently to that announcing his wound.

The Attitude of the Population of Paris

This morning is tranquil but determined. The general opinion points to but one result. I need not specify more than to say that history will repeat itself. The cause of France is imperilled, but not lost. Every man is determined to die sooner than yield. The hopes of France are turned to Bazaine, with the fortress still intact and a levy *en masse*. The country soon recovers from the blow, the main obstacle having been removed. The defeat of MacMahon is disastrous, but has given time to Paris to mature her defenses. The position is better than when the French under the Republic had to fight for the whole of Europe. I shall telegraph during the day.

A Peaceful Revolution.

Three P. M.—A peaceful revolution is in full tide. From an early hour the approaches to the Corps Legislatif were filled with a vast multitude, and the steps of the Palais Bourbon were a perfect sea of heads. The opposition deputies were received with a frenzy of enthusiasm. Cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" are everywhere heard.

At a quarter to two o'clock the deputies came out on the steps of the Legislative Palace and proceeded to the dethronement of the Emperor and destruction of his dynasty. The Chamber is deliberating upon the choice of a provisional government. There is no doubt a republic will be proclaimed before night.

The Twentieth regiment of the line has just returned here, and has passed along the Alma Boulevard. The people are wild with enthusiasm, leading them with bouquets and cheering them as they passed.

The Paper of the Period.

PARIS, September 5.—The new journal, the *French Republic*, has the following: "Frenchmen: The people, disavowing a Chamber which hesitates, to save the country in danger, to demand a republic, places its representatives not in power, but in peril. A republic vanquished invasion in '92; a republic proclaimed; revolution is accomplished in the name of right and public safety. Citizens, watch over the city confided to you. To-morrow you will be avengers with the army of the country."

The Decree of the New Ministry

Abolishes the Corps Legislatif and Senate, Presidency of the Council of State. The manufacture of arms is declared free, and complete amnesty is proclaimed for all political crimes and offenses. Perfect order prevails. The Republic has been proclaimed at Lyons, Bordeaux and other large towns. According to the proclamation of Keratry, the revolution has the same object as that of 1792—the expulsion of foreigners.

Birth of the New Government.

PARIS, September 5.—In the Legislative body at half-past one on yesterday afternoon, the members of the Left were much excited. Keratry insisted that the Chamber should not be guarded by troops. Deputy Lane alleged that Palikao had exceeded his powers in giving orders at Variaines with those of Trochu. Palikao endeavored to explain, but was called to order on account of some sharp expression he used. He proposed a project of law. Jules Favre asked to state what would be the new situation caused by the project of the Government. The Chambers admits the urgency of this proposal, but insists on a double ground on its own right to frame such a project. Its own project had been set aside, and in the second place it confers much wider powers than that of the Government. Thiers said all his personal preferences were in favor of the project of Jules Favre, but that as he set aside his own impressions for the public good, he submitted to many numbers comprising all parties the following project: That whereas, seeing the present absence of requisite authority, a commission to consist of five members named by the Legislative Corps be charged with the Government and with the defense of the nation; a constituent assembly to be convened as soon as possible. M. Thiers made brief remarks in reference to those opposed to this project. They hold every variety of opinion. Chamber thinks it necessary to consult the Chamber as to the need for these propositions. At half past four the body adjourned.

The tribunes surrounding the Chambers were thronged with people, who called loudly for a declaration of the downfall of the empire and a proclamation of the republic. There was a scene of indescribable agitation, and in the midst of it rose enthusiastic cries of *Vive La Republique*, the people, the national guard and soldiers fraternizing with each other, Gambetta and other members of the Left proclaimed the overthrow of the empire. Then a deputation of these members, followed by crowds of people, went to the Hotel De Ville to proclaim the Provisional Government. The deputation consisted of Trochu, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Pelletan, Jules Favre, Ferry, Karatry, Picard, Cremieux and Grenj.

The Senate met at a quarter past twelve, Rouher presiding, and most of the Senators in their places. The Archbishop of Paris was in his chair. Count Niewerke read the process verbal. A Senator asked permission to speak, and said: "If the Emperor had been victorious, I would have applauded him, and so would every one else to-day. He has succumbed nobly, and I continue to cry '*Vive L'Empereur!*" Rouher repeated the cry, and it was taken up by a number of Senators. Rouher said that in the face of events so grave, he wished immediately to convene the Senate, and he opposed that it remain permanently in session. He had, he said, no need to tell them what these events were, as they already knew them. It remained for the Senate to await the result of the deliberations of the legislative corps; but let us deliberate also. As a legislative, said he, is now liberating, I await their communication, and I propose to the Senate to suspend proceedings until this communication is received. The proceedings were suspended accordingly.

THE BATTLES AROUND SEDAN.

Account by a French Officer of the Surrender of Napoleon.

PARIS, September 4.—An officer who attempted to reach the army of MacMahon furnishes the following details to the Journals of the surrender of the Emperor: In the second attack of our armies we understand that all the positions of MacMahon were turned. Bazilies, Dauzy, Boian, Villerie, Cernay, Givonne, LaChapelle, Fleighux, St. Maugo, and Vregues to the woods of Douchery formed and ellipse of fire around Sedan, kept up by 45,000 soldiers and 900 cannon. At Sedan, 400,000 men before him, and seriously wounded in the shoulder and groin, with bombs bursting around him, the Marshal turned over his command to General Wimpffen. As regards the Emperor, MacMahon's corps covered him on the field of battle and the walls of Sedan protected him for one hour longer. Flowing was the music of Prussian bands mingled with the hurrahs of the officers. The Prussian soldiers dishonor the Marseillaise. Our song of battle becomes as a provoking sarcasm their hymn of victory. Two shells shoot across the line in the direction of Sedan. The town will probably be bombarded. A thick cloud of smoke followed by flames rises above the town, where there are only wounded, women and exhausted troops. The Emperor hoisted a white flag of truce an hour before sending his sword to King William. As a souvenir of Jena, the implacable adversary made him send him his sword, as Napoleon First sent his in other days to the King of Prussia. Wishing to have the man himself in the grasp of his double files of soldiers, King William desired in his turn to have Emperor Napoleon in his possession before ordering that Sedan shall be destroyed. "One does not discuss with a sword," answered the King to those that brought him the sword of Bonaparte. "It should be broken. That is already done with the man." Could Napoleon have come here on the invitation of King William? He was escorted by the White Cuirassiers, Bismarck and Von Roon were present.

ENGLAND.

The Provisional Government.

LONDON, September 5, 6 A. M.—The members of the provisional government established at Paris are General Trochu, Jules Simon, Gambetta, Tellifon, Favre, Ferry; Keratry, Cremieux, Picard and Grevy. M. Keratry performs the functions of the Prefect of Police, and Arago those of Mayor of Paris. The excitement created here (London) and in the provincial English towns by the news is intense.

The Tuileries Sacked.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Paris says: At three o'clock Sunday afternoon he saw the palace of the Tuileries invaded by a mob, who tore down the throne, destroyed everything marked with the Imperial Bs and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried away and cast into the Seine all busts, statues and pictures of the Bonapartes.

Henri Rochefort was borne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville, in these scenes soldiers fraternized with the people, and all shouted *Vive La France, Vive Commerce!* They laughed and wept with joy, and embraced one another.

The Republic Declared.

LONDON, September 5, 11 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris announces that the Government of Palikao has been overthrown and the Republic declared.

Napoleon Will Return to Paris to "Exact a Reckoning, Not to Give One."

LONDON, September 5.—It is said a friend condoling with the Emperor on Saturday, expressed the hope that his popularity in Paris was not gone. The Emperor replied, "It matters not. I shall return there and exact a reckoning, not to give one."

The Advance on Paris—Bazaine's Position Critical—Prussian Prisoners Released—The Supplies of the Army Cut.

LONDON, September 5.—The Prussians were reported at St. Quentin last night, advancing on Paris. Montmedy still holds out. The city of Sedan was burned in Thursday's fight.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Germans have discovered and destroyed the hidden aqueduct on which Metz depended for water. They also captured Bazaine's dispatch bag, the contents of which show that the French are in a desperate condition: An early capitulation is looked for. The Germans are making noble preparations for the treatment of the French wounded, with whom the city must be filled. The Prussians taken by the French have been released and sent out of the fortress, on account of the scarcity of food.

Complaints come from Berlin that the Germans staying in France are harshly treated.

Italy Will Demand Rome.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 5.—Dispatches from Florence state that Cabinet Councils are being held, and it is believed Italy will soon demand Rome.

The News in Ireland.

The news of the declaration of the French republic has produced a great excitement in Ireland, and there seems no doubt that the national party there are encouraged to demand the same.

England and Prussia.

The language of the official and semi-official German press against England on account of the report that she has allowed contraband articles to be sent to France is causing considerable indignation and contempt here. England's neutrality, has been well observed. Bismarck will make a very great mistake if he thinks he can bully England.

Paris Doubtful but Profoundly Moved.

LONDON, September 4.—Paris last night still doubted the ill news, though profoundly moved and apprehensions. The Government, it informed, gave no indications of the state of affairs, merely expressing doubt as to the positions of MacMahon and Bazaine. It admitted the existence of the evil tidings, but ascribed them to a Prussian source.

The Prince Imperial a Prisoner.

LONDON, September 5.—An Amsterdam telegram reports that the official announcement that the Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium is erroneous. He, too, surrendered at Sedan with the Emperor and MacMahon's army. The total number of prisoners by the surrender reaches one hundred and twenty thousand.

Verdun, Montmedy and Strasburg Still Holding Out.

Verdun and Montmedy are still holding out against the Prusslans.

The bombardment of Strasburg continues vigorously, and much damage has been effected.

Another dispatch, dated Carlsruhe, September 3d, states that on the previous day the colliers at Strasburg had been inundated, and the water rising of the Rhine, causing great suffering and destruction of property. The magnificent Cathedral, so much admired by tourists, is certainly partially destroyed.

MacMahon to Return to Paris.

It is reported that MacMahon will be permitted to return to Paris on parole, with a view of enlightening the population as to the real military situation.

Grand Review in Berlin.

A grand review was had at the palace in Berlin by the ministers and general ambassadors, and religious services were held in honor of the victory. The Queen was present, and when leaving was cheered. Volunteer salutes were given in the Lust Garten.

Distribution of Portfolios.

LONDON, September 4.—The offices of the Provisional Goveanment at Paris are distributed as follows: Minister of the Interior, Leon Gambetta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magnel; Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Justice, Emanuel Cremieux; Minister of War, General Trochu; President of the Council, M. Grevy; Secretary General of Provisional Government, Andre Lavertijon. Seals have been placed on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

The Excitement in Berlin.

LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from Berlin of the 5th says: Mad excitement prevails everywhere. Thousands upon thousands on the streets, and illuminations are numerous and splendid. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and during the evening the pyrotechnic displays were beautiful. The palaces are surrounded continually by crowds of people.

Thanksgiving in Berlin—Assaults on England.

LONDON, September 5.—General thanksgiving continues at Berlin. The churches were crowded yesterday. The Prussian journals continue their assaults on the English for violation of neutrality, and their intrusive efforts at intervention. The tone of the Berlin press is still disdainful of interposition of the neutral powers.

PRUSSIA.

One Germany, One Army, One Parliament.

STUTTGARDT, September 5.—At a crowded meeting held to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Germany refuses the mediation or intervention of the powers.

Other resolutions were passed, demanding the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine as a portion of Germany, as the only guarantee against French greed and as a rational compensation for the expenses of the war; that the German nation be one nation, in one State, with one army and one parliament, and that these are the only securities of the permanent peace of Germany and Europe.

Conqueror and Conquered Face to Face —Napoleon to Reside at Wilhelmhohe.

BERLIN, September 5.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from the King:

"VARENNES, September 4.—What a thrilling moment that of my meeting with Napoleon! He was cast down, but dignified in his bearing and resigned. I got there a small fort upon the western glacis. From there I rode through the ranks of our army around Sedan. The reception of the troops thou mayest imagine. It was indescribable. May God aid us further. [Signed.] WILLIAM."

Movement for the Consolidation of Germany Into One Federal State.

STUTTGART, Sept. 5.—At a large meeting of citizens held in this city, resolutions were adopted proclaiming in favor of South and North Germany being converted into a single federal State, one with Alsace and Lorraine, with one army, one parliament and one system.

Prussia Congratulated.

BERLIN, September 1—Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world pour in upon the government. Nearly all contain, in addition, a protest against any foreign interference followed by the German adjustment of peace.

King William to Queen Augusta.

BERLIN, September 5.—The following dispatch is received from the King:

"*The King to the Queen:*

"VARENNES.—A thrilling moment, that of my meeting with Napoleon. He was dejected but dignified. I assigned as his place of Imediate stay Wilhelmhohe, near Cassel. Our meeting took place at a small country house opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When surmounded to it I was in the saddle inspecting the positions before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribable. The exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five hours' ride, and at one in the morning returned hither. May God aid us further.

[Signed] "WILHELM."

Falsification of News in Paris.

BERLIN, September 5.—A letter found on a prisoner of high rank in the French army contains interesting news of the situation, dated Paris, August 22. The letter says: "You can form no idea of the pleasure of getting letters from Berlin. The news in Paris is all officially exaggerated or false, and is belied constantly by fresh advices. Paris is quiet with the certainty the Empire is done. The attitude of the Chambers and of the Right are unsatisfactory. Some still think of saving the dynasty and their fortunes. The Garde Mobile is indisciplined trash. Trochu, because of his many proclamations, is nick-named Tropin. The Parisians will laugh in pity, and mockery cannot save France.

BELGIUM.

14,500 French Prisoners in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, September 5.—There are 14,500 French troops prisoners in Belgium.

Napoleon at Bouillon.

BRUSSELS, September 4, noon.—It is positively asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has arrived at Bouillon, escorted by detachments of Prussians and French. Linge has been selected as his place of detention. Several of Eugenie's ladies of honor have arrived at Brussels.

Sedan Partially Burned—Strength of MacMahon's Army at the Surrender.

Special to the Sun.]

BRUSSELS, September 4.—Sedan was partially burned. Napoleon will be committed to Cassel. MacMahon was wounded, and surrendered with 8,000 men, and not with 80,000 as first reported. Failly was shot by his men. There is no more of MacMahon's army. It was 80,000 strong when it began fighting, and has been scattered everywhere.

Napoleon's Invasion of Germany.

BOUILLON, BELGIUM, September 4.—The Emperor, with a suite of one hundred persons on horseback and in a carriage marked with the Imperial cipher, arrived here at noon, escorted by an armed force of Prussians. He is going to Germany via Liege. Consent to his passage through Belgian territory had previously been gained from the Belgian government.

Return of the Exiled Orleans Princes to Paris.

BRUSSELS, September 4.—Count De Paris and Due D'Aumo are on their way to Paris. The Prince Imperial escaped to Belgium.

VERVIERS, BELGIUM, September 5.—The Emperor arrived here at five o'clock Sunday evening. He alighted at the railway station and proceeded to the hotel, where he slept for the night. He leaves to-night for Cassel. The Emperor is accompanied by Count Chaiseul, the Prince of Maskowa, and others.

BRUSSELS, September 5.—The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to join his father near Cassel. The Empress is hourly expected here, *en route* to the same destination.

Battle of News From Belgian Sources.

BRUSSELS, September 5.—The *Independence Belge* says when Sedan surrendered it contained 70,000 soldiers. Last night 15,000 more surrendered to take Sedan's place, and 30,000 took refuge in Belgium. From these figures it infers that MacMahon's army did not greatly exceed 115,000 men. General Felix Douay and his staff are here arrested. It is reported that the Orleans Princes have gone to Paris.

The Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony began their march to Paris this morning. The King and Bismarck accompanying them. Gen. Wimpfen's capitulation included the whole force at Sedan. The Prussian losses are wonderfully small, notwithstanding rifled cannon, mitrailleuse and mitrailleuse.

The following incidents are from Belgian files: Gen. Failly was killed, not by his own soldiers, but by Prussians. When his body was found the right arm was gone and there was also a frightful wound from a grenade in his thigh.

A Prussian officer saw the Emperor on Saturday, at a cottage near the Prussian Headquarters, with his staff and Cuirassiers guarding him. The Prince Imperial is reported to have been seriously ill at Avernes on Friday morning. The Emperor rode from his place of detention to call on the King as a visitor rather than as a prisoner. His barouche was piloted by two Uhlans and surrounded by several generals, the Imperial Pigners in front and following the only body guard. The Emperor smoked a cigarette as he rode.

When the object of the French flag became noised abroad the surrender of the Emperor, the enthusiasm was more than French. Bearded fellows, discarding their weapons, threw their arms about the nearest necks and kissed up the Mitrailleuse and "Tartant pour la Syrie." The King silenced it. The soldiers shouted around Bismarck, who, when silence was regained, said:

"Gentlemen, I am nothing in this war. Thank the King—thank Moltke." After further uproar he resumed: "Well, if I am responsible for anything, it is the powerful aid given us by the Southern States of Germany since this latest victory. The population of Sedan raised on the ramparts the Prussian flag when the firing had ceased.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiation for Adjustment.

VIENNA, September 5—It is reported that active negotiation are going on between the Austrian powers for the adjustment of peace between the Prussian and the new French Government.

SPAIN.

Great Excitement in Madrid Over the News from Paris.

MADRID, September 5.—There is great excitement here over the fall of Napoleon. No perfect order prevails pending the arrival of details.

THE DECISIVE BLOW.

The Movements and Engagements Immediately Preceding the Downfall of MacMahon's Army.

Following is the continuation of the *Tribune's* account of the great battles preceding the surrender of MacMahon and the Emperor:

When the French infantry saw their cavalry thus feeling before foot soldiers, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians waited quietly, patiently enduring the rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within a hundred yards from them. Then they returned with the needle gun the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the leaden fire than the cavalry to whose rescue they had come. The infantry fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came —that is, behind the ridge some fifteen hundred yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleurs, with their teasing fire, could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold; holding it thus against the cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

"There will be a devil of a fight for that crest before it is won or lost," said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field glass at the hill, which was more than two miles from where we stood, with the full sun shining on it from behind us.

At half-past one the French cavalry, this time I fancy a regiment or cavalry-brigade, another dash at the Prussians, who, on their part, were being reinforced every minute, but they met with the same fate as their predecessors in the charge, and were sent with heavy loss to the right about. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their line a couple of hundred yards nearer the line which the French infantry had left. Then the advantageous Prussians split into two bodies, the two bodies having a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in seeing the object of this movement; for little white puffs from the cresta behind the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the dense French masses, showed us that "les diables de Prussians" have contrived, heaven only knows how, to get a couple of four pounders up the steep ground, and have opened on the French. Something must have at this point been very wrong with the French infantry, for, instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered, by at least two to one, they remained in column on the hill. Seeing their only hope of retrieving the day was rushing on before their eyes, still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do a little Balaklava business, but without the success of the "immortal six hundred," who took the guns. Down came the cuirassiers once more, this time riding straight for the two field pieces; but before they had got within two hundred yards of the guns, the Prussians formed a line as if for parade, and, waiting until that furious French horse had ridden on to a point not fifty yards in front of them, fire. It seemed to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the leading squadron. The dead so strewed the ground as to block the path for the following squadron, and close before them the direct and dangerous road they meant to follow, their dash at the guns came to a halt. When once this last effort of the French horse had been made and had failed—failed, though pushed gallantly as far as men and horses could go—the French infantry also fell swiftly back towards Sedan. It fell back because it saw that its chance of carrying the fiercely contested hill was gone, and saw that with the Prussians holding the honor of crowning it with guns, their own French line, in its face could not much longer be held. For an instant, as the French retired, the whole slope of ground was covered by swarms of Prussian tirailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground as they pushed gallantly as far as men and horses could go—the French infantry also fell swiftly back towards Sedan. It fell back because it saw that its chance of carrying the fiercely contested hill was gone, and saw that with the Prussians holding the honor of crowning it with guns, their own French line, in its face could not much longer be held. For an instant, as the French retired, the whole slope of ground was covered by swarms of Prussian tirailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground as they pushed gallantly as far as the Prussian troops that previously had been gained from the Belgian government. forward to the front, soldiers, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians waited quietly, patiently enduring the rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within a hundred yards from them. Then they returned with the needle gun the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the leaden fire than the cavalry to whose rescue they had come. The infantry fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came —that is, behind the ridge some fifteen hundred yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleurs, with their teasing fire, could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold; holding it thus against the cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

"There will be a devil of a fight for that crest before it is won or lost," said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field glass at the hill, which was more than two miles from where we stood, with the full sun shining on it from behind us.

At half-past one the French cavalry, this time I fancy a regiment or cavalry-brigade, another dash at the Prussians, who, on their part, were being reinforced every minute, but they met with the same fate as their predecessors in the charge, and were sent with heavy loss to the right about. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their line a couple of hundred yards nearer the line which the French infantry had left. Then the advantageous Prussians split into two bodies, the two bodies having a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in seeing the object of this movement; for little white puffs from the cresta behind the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the dense French masses, showed us that "les diables de Prussians" have contrived, heaven only knows how, to get a couple of four pounders up the steep ground, and have opened on the French. Something must have at this point been very wrong with the French infantry, for, instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered, by at least two to one, they remained in column on the hill. Seeing their only hope of retrieving the day was rushing on before their eyes, still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do a little Balaklava business, but without the success of the "immortal six hundred," who took the guns. Down came the cuirassiers once more, this time riding straight for the two field pieces; but before they had got within two hundred yards of the guns, the Prussians formed a line as if for parade, and, waiting until that furious French horse had ridden on to a point not fifty yards in front of them, fire. It seemed to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the leading squadron. The dead so strewed the ground as to block the path for the following squadron, and close before them the direct and dangerous road they meant to follow, their dash at the guns came to a halt. When once this last effort of the French horse had been made and had failed—failed, though pushed gallantly as far as men and horses could go—the French infantry also fell swiftly back towards Sedan. It fell back because it saw that its chance of carrying the fiercely contested hill was gone, and saw that with the Prussians holding the honor of crowning it with guns, their own French line, in its face could not much longer be held. For an instant, as the French retired, the whole slope of ground was covered by swarms of Prussian tirailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground as they pushed gallantly as far as the Prussian troops that previously had been gained from the Belgian government.

If At a quarter to three o'clock the King came to where I was standing, saying he thought the French were going to try and break out just beneath us, in front of the second Bavarian corps. At ten minutes to four Sheridan told me that Napoleon and Louis were in Sedan. At 5:30 the Bavarians below us not only contented themselves with fortifications of Sedan, but to maintain themselves there, by letting their way forward from house to house. About four there was a great fight for possession of the ridge above Bazelilles. That done, Sedan was swept and lay at the mercy of the Prussian cannon. This point of vantage was carried by the Prussians at 4:40 P. M., and when carried there could no longer be a shade of doubt as to the ultimate fate of Sedan.

About five o'clock there was again a sudden suspension of the cannonade along the whole line. Shortly after word came to me, of the cause, but nobody seemed to divine the truth. You may judge of our surprise when four minutes later we saw a French officer, escorted by two Uhlans, coming at a hard trot by the steep bridle-path from Sedan to our post, one of the Uhlans carrying a white duster on a flagpole. As he got to the King of Prussia, the messenger turned out to be a French colonel, come to make terms of surrender. After a very short consultation between the King and General Von Moltke, the colonel was told that "in a matter so important as the surrender of the fortress, even in an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank. Therefore, return to Sedan and tell the Governor of the town to report himself immediately to the King of Prussia. If he does not arrive in one hour, our guns will again open fire. You may tell the commandant that there is no use of his trying to obtain any other terms than unconditional surrender." The Parliamentaire rode back with the message. When he was fairly out of earshot his mission was most eagerly canvassed.

At half past six there arose a sudden cry among the members of the King's staff, "der Kaiser kommt," and then came a loud hurrah. Soon we began to look leisurely for the second flag of truce, and in ten minutes more General Reilly rode up with a letter for the King of Prussia. As soon as the French General was in sight, the escort of cuirassiers and dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line two deep behind the King, in front of the escort was the staff, and directly in front of them again was the King. Napoleon's proposals to surrender at discretion were addressed to my self and shook our hands. "Let me congratulate you most sincerely, Count," said Gen. Sheridan. "I can only compare the surrender of Napoleon to that of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House." When I came to turn to shake his hand, I could not help saying, after congratulating him, "You cannot but feel a pride, Count Bismarck, in having contributed so largely to the winning of to-day's victory." "Oh, no, my dear sir," was the bald answer, "I am no strategist, and have nothing to do with the winning of battles. What I am proud of is the fact that the Saxons and the Wurtembergers have not only been on our side, but have had so large a share —the largest share in the glory of the day that they are with us and not against us. That is my doing."

German Mass Meeting in Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 5, 1870.

The German meeting to-night for rejoicing over the Prussian victories was a grand success. Early in the evening a salute of forty guns was fired on the public square, and about eight o'clock the Germans, who had gathered in Turner Hall, formed a procession, headed by the German Brass Band, and carrying the Prussian and American colors, transparencies and appropriate mottoes, marched to the public square, where a large bonfire had been lighted. A stand had been improvised, and at the hour appointed for speaking three or four thousand persons, including a number of ladies, had gathered around it. F. W. Wagner called the meeting to order, and announced its purpose to be to rejoice over the great German victories, and for suitable action for the permanent relief of the widows, orphans and wounded in the Franco-Prussian war. John A. Bircher was appointed President, and Charles Reinwait Secretary, with a long list of Vice Presidents. Herman Hinz was then introduced, who spoke in German for a few moments, when he was compelled to desist on account of illness. He was followed by Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, Hon. M. May and Rev. S. H. Nichols in English, and F. W. Wagner in German, whose addresses were loudly applauded, after which the President appointed a finance committee, with Peter Ott as chairman, when with music and enthusiastic cheers the meeting adjourned. After adjournment the procession reformed with the band at the head, and returned to Turner Hall, stopping on the route to serenade and cheer the telegraph office.

The Republic Proclaimed—Shouts of "Viva la Republique"—Rochefort Elected.

NEW YORK, September 5, 4 P. M.—Private dispatches state that a republic has been proclaimed at Paris, with General Trochu at the head.

German Feeling Throughout the Country.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—The German enthusiasm continues. Bonfires are burning in all the streets in the German portion of the city.

NEW YORK, September 5.—The Germans of Hoboken will hold a grand celebration next week in honor of the Prussian victories.

Can France Prolong the War?

From the N. Y. Herald, of yesterday.]

France, as will be seen from our news columns this morning, has been stunned by the intelligence of the defeat of MacMahon and the surrender of Napoleon; but the war spirit is not by any means been extinguished. The proclamation issued by the Council of Ministers and the debate in the Corps Legislatif clearly show that the nation has not made up its mind as yet to submit to defeat. We are not surprised by this intelligence. It would be strange if a great nation like France should reconcile itself to a fate so hard all at once. A few days must elapse before even the Council of Ministers that while France might prolong the contest for a little she has to be within a hundred yards from them. Then they returned with the needle gun the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the leaden fire than the cavalry to whose rescue they had come. The infantry fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came —that is, behind the ridge some fifteen hundred yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleurs, with their teasing fire, could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold; holding it thus against the cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

"There will be a devil of a fight for that crest before it is won or lost," said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field glass at the hill, which was more than two miles from where we stood, with the full sun shining on it from behind us.

At half-past one the French cavalry, this time I fancy a regiment or cavalry-brigade, another dash at the Prussians, who, on their part, were being reinforced every minute, but they met with the same fate as their predecessors in the charge, and were sent with heavy loss to the right about. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their line a couple of hundred yards nearer the line which the French infantry had left. Then the advantageous Prussians split into two bodies, the two bodies having a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in seeing the object of this movement; for little white puffs from the cresta behind the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the dense French masses, showed us that "les diables de Prussians" have contrived, heaven only knows how, to get a couple of four pounders up the steep ground, and have opened on the French. Something must have at this point been very wrong with the French infantry, for, instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered, by at least two to one, they remained in column on the hill. Seeing their only hope of retrieving the day was rushing on before their eyes, still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do a little Balaklava business, but without the success of the "immortal six hundred," who took the guns. Down came the cuirassiers once more, this time ri

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

ONE of the sample beauties of special legislation last winter is the huge Indexing Job of the Court House Ring. Messrs. White, Humphries, Kerr and Taylor were members last winter, and are candidates for re-election on the "regular" ticket. If they or any one of them did not vote for this iniquity, it can be shown. It was a good opportunity for defending the pockets of the people, but did they or any of them utter a word or record a vote against the Job?

IF RESULTS are to be taken as the criterion, the German management of the campaign has been perfect, and hereafter will be studied by all who feel any interest in military tactics and the handling of great armies. Back of this, however, lies Prussian statesmanship, and the Prussian system generally. It was the latter that supplied the means for doing the wonderful things of last month. While military students study the fields of battle, derive instruction from the purely military part of the campaign, and admire the steadiness with which the plan was carried out, the neutral nations of Europe will have their attention arrested by the wonderful system whereby the tremendious things which the world is now contemplating were rendered comparatively easy. France has furnished nothing to admire but splendid fighting; for in the general wreck of everything else French heroism is as conspicuous as ever.

A letter pretending to have been written in Harrisburg, but which is home made, is published in the "organ" rejoicing over the defeat of Mr. Walton in the "regular" Ring Convention, and indulging in some mysterious threats should he persist in running. Now let it be understood that Mr. Walton is not only going to run, but will be elected. So let the writer do his worst. The people are going to demonstrate that the leaders cannot at their pleasure set aside a faithful representative, snub the entire community and defy public sentiment. Mr. Walton is not an office-seeker, but just now the people want him for a representative in Harrisburg. The business community, with which he is closely identified, especially want him; and the Ring will find that while they may be able to perpetrate all sorts of jobs around the Court House and in the legislative lobby they cannot defeat Mr. Walton before the people. Let the bogus Harrisburg correspondents go ahead. There are some things that can be said, not only concerning candidates but the Ring masters who set them up, which, perhaps, otherwise would be left unsaid.

Although less than a week has elapsed since the "regular" Ring Ticket was placed in the field, enough is known concerning the reception by the people to warrant it to state that its election is out of the question. The people remembered the promises of "better men," and have the wit to distinguish in what manner they have been kept. A ticket composed almost wholly of old hacks is a poor response to the popular demand, and an insult to the intelligence of the Republican voters. They will not take the old hacks. They want "better men," and therefore instinctively turn to the Reform candidates as answering their purpose. The truth is, the Convention of "regulars" could not do any different. To get out of the old groove would be to smash their machine and lose the spoils. They had either to keep the machine in the old groove and stick to the old hacks or give up their jobs. They remained true to jobbery, preferring to go down thus fighting to surrendering an inch to the demand for Reform by the people. The "regular" ticket is the outcome of this determination. It is not surprising that Republican voters should repudiate it and turn joyfully to the Reform candidates.

Our remark of a few days ago, that the "regular" Convention, in response to the appeal of the "organ" for a German on the ticket, placed "Deacon" White there as a good enough candidate for the German voters, appears to have greatly displeased that sheet. It attempts to play off the "Deacon" in the character of martyr, as though we had said something awful of him, impeached his honesty in some way and terribly maligned him generally. It even asserts that our "object is to defeat Mr. White." To the last count in the indictment we plead guilty. Our surprise is that the "organ" has not before found it out; but as that is a sort of day-before-yesterday paper, perhaps we ought not to be. We have not a word to say against the "Deacon's" "honesty," or his eminent "virtues" as an individual, though we cannot see precisely how he manages to be thought so well of by the Ring Jobbers who praise him so highly, and still be all the "organ" says he is. All we are saying about the "Deacon" is with reference to his being "a good enough candidate for the Germans." We are simply examining on what ground he can be considered as a fair concession to that class of our fellow citizens whom the "organ" undertook to conciliate with a candidate. We are aware that he is terribly down on lager and all who think well of it as a beverage—which is a good deal imbibed just at present over the splendid successes of the Germans in France—but probably the "organ" can make that plain when it comes to whip the Germans into line for the "Deacon" and his Ring associates.

A NEW JEFFERSON BRICK, ESQ.

We have in our day and generation been surprised, astonished, utterly dumb-founded, and on great occasions absolutely "flabbergusted" at the sublime phenomena of impudence of which Young America is capable. But the following rich *morceau* from the crazy old "organ" of yesterday, surpasses any previous display of the kind that has fallen under our notice. Says the *Gazette* editorially:

> "We understand that John S. Robb, Esq., one of the nominees on the legislative ticket, intends challenging *Mr. Walton* to stump the county on the sinking fund raid."

Here is richness for you! The juvenile Robb, fresh from Academic groves and just across the *pons asinorum*, is, it seems, in his own estimation, a statesman, understanding questions of finance and reconcilite topics of that sort. Having learned these branches at "College," he is prepared to go forth and do battle, armed only with a late copy of the school edition of the Science of Government. He will "stump" the great county of Allegheny on the "Sinking Fund" conundrum. Major topics, of no great pith or moment, he will leave to Brackenridge, Keer, et al. That he may secure a hearing, he will challenge "that venerable gentleman, Mr. Walton, to discuss with *him* the merits of the case." John S. Robb, Esquire, will figure upon the hustings as the much injured plaintiff, and the unfortunate and misguided Walton appear in the noble attitude of defendant. Great Heavens! What a chance for the virtuous Robb who is so concerned about the Sinking Fund and Taxes in which he has, strangely enough, nothing but an *abstract* interest! We do hope, however, that Mr. Walton will not accept. We might be totally demolished upon the first round, for who knows of what the great Robb may not be capable when fairly aroused and put upon his mettle. We would rather advise that Walton "spank" the boy and have him put to bed until he cools off!

"Now, let me ask you, sir," exclaimed Colonel Diver to the ingenious Martin Chuzzlewit, "which of Mr. Brick's articles were the most obnoxious to the British Parliament and the Court of St. James?" Doubtless the speeches of this lineal descendant of Jefferson Brick—one of the "most remarkable men in our country"—the renowned John S. Robb, Esquire, upon the "Sinking Fund," will achieve a more lasting notoriety than did the effusions of his illustrious progenitor against "the hundred heads of the Hydra of Corruption, groveling in the dust beneath the lance of Reason, and spouting up to the universal arch above us its sanguinary gore!"

ARE YOU IN EARNEST?

"How bad are our politics!" "How corrupt our Legislature has become!" "Why will parties persist in nominating such candidates!" "Shall we never have Reform?" These and similar exclamations ring in our ears from one year's end to the other, uttered by the great mass of the community, and, no doubt, express the real sentiment of the great body of voters.

Right here, in Allegheny county, we are going to find out whether or not such is the fact, what proportion of the voting population is ready to act out their professions, how many there are who will embrace the opportunity to reform the evils of which they complain, and how many will assist to perpetuate them.

The nomination of the Reform ticket affords the opportunity for testing the question. It is precisely what the Reformers mean, and there is no evading the issue. The Reform candidates are men over whom we can draw this line. Without exception they are not only men of capacity and intelligence, but men of such standing in the community as to forbid the suspicion of corrupt action or unworthy motive. Scan them closely, and they will stand the test, every man of them. Compare the Reform ticket with the ticket of the so-called "regulars." The "regular" nominees may be reputable men, but they are no better than have represented us for years in Harrisburg. Many think that, in some respects, they are not their equals. But of them this is true: *They are the representatives and servants of the Ring politicians.* Their influence will not be felt in favor of improvement at Harrisburg. *With two exceptions they are the same old set,* to whom attaches the odium of jobbery and special legislation. As actors in the past they guarantee nothing for the future. The regular ticket as a whole forbids the idea of improvement, and if elected, insures a repetition of the past.

The same may be said of the other nominees, for Congress and the county offices. On the one hand we find professional office-seekers and office-holders—Ring men, whose politics mean a livelihood out of the public money making. On the other hand the Reformers have presented candidates of the opposite character. There is not a professional politician among them all. Stern Republicans, upright citizens, possessing intelligence and capacity, they fit perfectly the true idea of Reform.

Here, then, we have two tickets, differing as to light and darkness, right and wrong. The question recurs: Are the thousands of Republicans who, from one year's end to the other, bemoan the evils of our politics, complain of the low standard of candidates, writhe under the load of taxation, express their disgust for special legislation and utter the longing for a change,—*Are you in earnest?* Do you really want Reform? Or are you ready to eat your words, take back your complaints and join hands with the authors of everything of which you complain?

It is supposed that there is a public as well as an individual conscience. To the public conscience no less than to the consciences of individual voters comes back the question: Shall there be Reform? Men either do or do not mean what they continually profess. They are either honest and prepared to stand up for their professions, or they are not and prepared to get down in the gutter with leaders whom they pretend to despise. Which is it?

HOW IT HAPPENED.

What will happen next? is the question which perhaps best denotes the attitude in which the average mind has been left by the latest European dispatches at the time we write. The announcement by the Paris government of their purpose to continue the conflict was the action to be expected from the head of the French people on first hearing of the crushing disaster at Sedan. Doubtless the proclamation issued by them expresses the natural feeling and impulse of the high spirited nation to whom it makes appeal. But even the resolve thus declared under the prompting of the moment, perhaps does not make certain the prolongation of the war. The sober second thought, reflection and the helplessness of the best possible efforts, and the urgent interposition of the neutral powers may still lead to a change of purpose. But evidently the spirit of the nation is not yet broken, and it is quite possible that, even in despair of solidly advantageous results in battle, or of expelling the invaders from their soil, they may by a spontaneous and almost undirected movement rush to arms and fighting for revenge rather than victory, seek compensation for humiliation in mere blood. History we suppose furnishes no parallel to the position in which France is now placed and therefore furnishes no aid in the endeavor to divine the conduct of its people under the circumstances. When invaded and humiliated in other days, the calamity came after long wars with vicissitude of victory and defeat, in the course of which the national resources had been gradually exhausted and the national spirit by degrees toned down and thus prepared for the consummation. As in the case of a person to whom death comes as the consequence of lingering disease, the catastrophe was divested of half its horrors by being long looked forward to. Another alleviation consolatory to pride was the fact that not a single nation but a coalition of powers was the author of the overthrow. In the present case, France in the fullness of her strength and glory, after many years of prosperous life and exultingly confident and joyful in her future, provoked the conflict which has resulted in overwhelming defeat. And the prostration before her single antagonist is not the outcome of many years of sanguinary warfare, marked by triumphs as well as reverses. A little more than one month of uniform victory to her enemy and of uniform defeat to herself has sufficed to reduce her to her present plight. Proud, ambitious, powerful, gallant France, as now grasped by her antagonist, may remind us of a man in the fullness of his health and strength seized with the agonies of death. The world finds it difficult to believe in the catastrophe, almost suspecting that there must be somewhere a mistake or delusion.

Concerning the causes of the catastrophe, we may be sure beforehand that the world will hardly contain the books that will be written, not to mention the pamphlets, brochures, leading articles, &c. Perhaps just at the present moment most people in this country are less interested in knowing the real grounds of Prussian success than in knowing the reasons to which intelligent Frenchmen ascribe the singular failure of the French arms. The admirable military qualities of the Germans, especially of the Prussians, their intelligence and perfect discipline, and the consummate generalship by which they have been led, suffice to justify and account for German victories. The matter requiring explanation is the uniform continuous succession of defeats suffered by their enemy. Early in the war Edmond About, then a correspondent with the army, stated that the subordinate officers, soldiers and respectable citizens in the region of the late battle were unanimous in denouncing the ignorance and infatuation of the chiefs in command. They were not only ignorant of the topography of the country, though a part of France, but they were not willing to learn it. About himself encountered a General who was galloping away from Phalsburg which he fancied he was approaching. In Lorraine and Alsace, he says, leading inhabitants placed themselves at the service of the generals to act as guides and to aid in exploring the forests. Their offers were rejected with "superb disdain." "The French army was sufficient for itself and needed no assistance from outsiders." The same writer says:

> "Most of our military chiefs learned war in Africa, in fighting against the Arabs, the most facetious in the world: they were persuaded that victory was easy, that time has little value, that they could repair their own mistakes and count upon those of the enemy. This deplorable carelessness did not prevent us from succeeding at Rome, in the Crimea, in Cochin-China, in China, in Lombardy, and even for a long time in Mexico. Nevertheless, observe that the first mistake in Rome in April, 1849, miserably failed, and that the fault of the commander, and that the war of the Crimea would have been shortened by a year, if the chiefs had pushed right on to Sebastopol after the battle of the Alma. The fifteen days of last month (July) irrevocably wasted by our commanders, have changed the campaign in Prussia into a campaign in France. Four days, still more fatefully employed in celebrating the pretended victory of Saarbruck, brought on the defeat of Forbach. For the first time in a long while we have before us an enemy who makes no mistakes; it is the time of never-Sedans we should make none ourselves."

These criticisms of the French Generals made at the beginning of the conflict have been verified almost daily since. The inefficiency of bravery and even discipline in soldiers ill commanded has been constantly illustrated during the war. The government having plunged the country into hostilities, knowing that its army would be vastly outnumbered by that of its antagonist, the Generals have in nothing shown their lack of skill more clearly than in always permitting the Prussians to outnumber them in battle. The first Napoleon owed his brilliant success to the skill with which he contrived to concentrate his troops and attack his adversaries separately. In the present contest the Prussians have used this piece of Napoleonic tactics with splendid effect, while the French have utterly failed to apply it. It is safe to say that in every battle, the latter have been largely outnumbered by the former, and probably the Germans themselves will say that to this circumstance their victory has been always mainly due. Nor, when naming the causes of French defeat, must we forget to mention the deplorable condition of their commissariat. This alone would have been sufficient to produce disaster. Lack of preparation, incompetent commanders who owed their appointment to favoritism, an utterly defective and corruptly managed organization for furnishing the army with supplies and with the means of movement; these are the causes assigned by the French for their comparatively easy defeat. As we are surveying the subject from the French point of view, we may quote an additional suggestion from the last letter of M. F. Gaillardet to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*. Having dwelt at some length on the topics briefly discussed above, he says:

> "Then, if to these you add the confidence and generosity of our generals which shrink from the employment of spies, disdain the employment of scouts, and from humanity abstain from burning the woods behind which our adversaries almost constantly keep themselves concealed; you will have all the causes to which we have owed our reverses. A Prussian journal has given a cynical resume of them in these sentence: 'The French know not either how to reconnoiter or to spy, or to bun like us.'"

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' JUGGLE.

We are glad to see that the example of the Reform Convention has had one good effect at least in compelling a *viva voce* vote in the Legislative Convention of Tuesday. It failed, however, in that which was intrusted with the disposal of the offices of profit and the effect is shown in the crowd-ing of candidates as two wild beasts around the Secretaries' stand and the confusion and clamor which made of the whole thing a sort of pandemonium.

There can be but two reasons for this persistent adherence to the old system—one to make an opening for fraud and influence at the Secretaries' desk, and the other to enable the delegates to conceal their votes, in order that they may not be held to answer for them. To say that it is to save time is the merest subterfuge. The roll is called and the *yeas and nays* are taken in Congress in less than fifteen minutes. If the members were required to go up to the Clerk's table and make their marks, a matter of two hours would scarcely accomplish it.

We have already observed upon the tumultuary and disgraceful character of the scramble on Tuesday, wherein the delegates candidates were all mingled *higgle-piggledy* in the general *row*, except such of the former, of course, as left either in disgust or from want of interest, and turned over the whole affair to the general mob. If the people could have been there to see how candidates are manufactured for them, they would have incontinently taken their hats also, after the example of the delegates, whose *proxies* were so kindly appointed for them by the Convention, at the instance of the leaders, whose voices were so potential throughout that they had only to speak, and whatever they ordered was submissively done. They could not have failed to realize what a complete automaton the whole thing was—moving as it did like a dancing-jack at the pull of the wires—and why it is that the showmen insist so strongly upon maintaining a species of machinery which places all the strings in their own hands and persuades some silly people, some over-grown children, nay, our candidates and possibly delegates themselves into the belief that the whole thing is real, and that these dancing figures are actually moving of their own volition.

We rather admire the tactics of the *merkwomen* in popping away from behind a curtain, and cannot dispute their courage in saying to their constituents, if they have any, that it is none of their business how they vote, provided they obey the managers. But what is the gain if a *viva voce* vote is to be suppressed like Holtzman's resolutions and the Crawford county returns? Why is it that we are not furnished with a report of the *yeas* and *nays*? Who knows how anybody voted even in the Legislative Convention? We call for the yeas and nays in order that we may be able to compute just how many constituents each candidate has behind him to warrant him in saying that he is the choice of the 25,000 Republicans of Allegheny, and that any good party man is under an obligation to support him.

The Empire is dying in Paris amid wild scenes which presage the re-enactment of the darkest in her history. It is easy to believe that affairs may be hastened to almost any extreme. That the unwise exercise of power, the ambition of one man or the delirium of an armed mob, may at any moment precipitate the concentrated mass into scenes wilder and more horrible than any Paris has ever known, there certainly are reasons to fear. Thocuri is at the head; but will he prove himself master of the situation? The determination of the Empress to visit the Emperor and the Prince in captivity was doubtless well taken—at any rate, by so doing she has placed herself in a position of security. It is altogether improbable that she or they will return again. In view of the events which have been crushed into the past month, the proclamation of the purpose to defend the city becomes an idle boast. It is barely possible that it may serve to unify and hold in some thing like order the people. But in view of everything it would be as safe to expect the opposite. Immediate peril, calamities actual and impending, sometimes lead men into the worst of excesses; and under circumstances like the present one might with reason predict almost anything in this direction of the populace of Paris. From the operations of the Prussian armies, and the military movements outside, where nothing is doubtful, attention is turned to Paris to learn what will be the solution to the question which so many have been asking, but which few supposed would so soon require an answer: "After the Emperor, what?"

STATE POLITICS.

Beaver, September 3, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Republican County Committee assembled here to-day, pursuant to the call of Dr. Stanton, Chairman. There were forty committee men elected by the people, representing the different boroughs and townships of the county, present. Dr. John Murray, of Hopewell Center, was nominated for Trustee of the Academy, in place of John Barclay, deceased. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the nomination of Hon. J. H. Dunlap, and pledging him an unlited and hearty support also endorsing Gov. Geary and his veto of the Sinking Fund swindle, and the election, for the winter, of Senator Rutan and Representative Shurlock. A resolution declaring Dr. Stanton worthy of and entitled to the undivided support of the party, and that the ticket as it stands must be elected, was adopted with marked unanimity. A resolution, naming Gov. Geary and Hon. Wilson Laird as candidates to the next State Convention, with instructions to favor a Constitutional Convention, was postponed, the rules of the party requiring meetings of the Committee for the election of delegates to be called by the Chairman for that particular purpose. W.

WAR AND IRON.

Derangement of the Business in Europe.

The *Iron and Coal Trade Review*, published in England, states in regard to the iron trade on the continent and the extent to which it is affected by the war.

> "The Belgian iron trade is naturally a good deal deranged by the war, but the Government appear to be helping the ironmasters by giving out extensive orders for rails on account of the State railways. We have no very definite information as to what number of men have been taken away from the works, but we understand that the production of iron in Belgium has certainly been very much diminished of late. In Germany and France, of course, the war has caused an almost complete suspension of manufacturing operations, and as many of the establishments were largely engaged in supplying extensive railway stock and material for the Russian and Austrian railways, it is highly probable that many of these contracts will come to this country to be executed, and that for a long time to come the production of iron in those two countries, and especially in Germany, will be much diminished. Even should peace be very quickly restored, it will be impracticable for the ironmasters of Prussia to get their works in full operation for a long time to come, and England will necessarily have to supply the finished iron which would otherwise be produced on the continent."

WHAT WAS THE MANAGERS' VOTE AT THE DELEGATE ELECTION?

On this point the "organs," regular and irregular, do not seem to harmonize. The senior informed its readers, in the first place, that it was 10,000. The returns actually furnished bring it down to 2,200. The junior is since quoted by the senior as raising it again to 8,000. The returns themselves, so far as regards the county, have been suppressed—or perhaps rather handed over for *manipulation* to the Committee—if they have not been actually thrown into the waste basket, in obedience to Mr. Marshall's suggestion that the Convention was too thin to take them up or discuss them. Should they ever appear, however, the probability is that they will be so altered as to make them count to the best advantage. We have reason to doubt whether they even amounted to as much as 2,200. We believe it to be the fact that one or more at least of the most prominent members of the Executive Committee did actually endeavor to have the numbers exaggerated beyond the actual vote, in some instances, in and about the two cities, for the sake of the effect. We are not at liberty just now to say why we so confidently believe; but if the Chairman will take the responsibility of denying it, we may possibly feel ourselves at liberty to say why we think so.

COL. RICHARD REALF.

Our wrathful contemporary, the *Post*, "goes for" the ex-Secretary of State under old John Brown's "so-called" Provisional Government, in the following lively manner:

> Colonel Richard Realf, who now hails from South Carolina, is advertised in one of our Pittsburgh papers as a lecturer before lyceums, &c. Is this the same Col. Richard Realf, the Englishman, who was with old John Brown and Martin R. Delaney (a Pittsburgh negro whom Stanton made a Major in the United States army), met in Canada in 1860, and planned a negro insurrection in the South, and which John Brown had nerve enough to attempt to carry out at Harper's Ferry? It would not surprise us to find such a miscreant's card in a Radical paper, but it should duff in the ear of *Christian*.

However greatly we may have doubted the patriotism and propriety of John Brown's raid, or the sanity of those engaged in it, there is no doubt of the fact that the ex-official who has fallen under the ban of the *Post* is a most remarkable man. We have watched his career with unusual interest. The single story of his life embodies all the elements of romance—courage, sacrifice, wasting sorrows, silent endurance under grievous wrongs, great gifts of poetry and oratory, and almost overmastering sympathy with all who suffer and are oppressed.

The son of English peasants (over whose love and tenderness we have often heard him grow eloquent), very early in his teens he began to feel the divine poetic impulse working in his soul; and at the age of eighteen, or thereabouts, he published a collection of verses which he named "Guesses at the Beautiful;" the volume being edited and introduced to the world by Sidney Gilles de la Pryme, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and nephew of Thackeray. He has always been reticent about his relations with the English literati and aristocracy, because he thinks they did him more harm than good; but we know that Lady Byron, widow of the poet, was his true and constant friend; and that Robertson, Rogers, Landor, Thackeray, Carlyle and other authors, were sincerely interested in his welfare. It seems, however, that he was at heart a republican, for we find that, not he cut himself loose from his patrons and came to America. Here Robinson had just published his "Hot Corn" sketches, and Realf purposed to work in the same vein. But it appears that the sight of the misery and sin and woe which surged in the purlieus of New York struck below his artistic and literary sense; for instead of spending his time in writing he passed it in missionary work with Mr. Pease, the famous reformer of the Five Points. With him he spent two years; and during the winter of 1855 he attended a "Self-Improvement Association" for the working men of that city; organized a cheap course of lectures for the society, from such men as Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Osgood, and others, who gave their assistance gratuitously; and devoted the profits to the purchase of a Library for the Association. In 1856, in company with Senator Pomeroy and others, he conducted a large number of emigrants into Kansas, and was upon one occasion arrested by United States dragoons, acting under the orders of Governor Geary, upon the charge of inviting the territory *vi et armis*. His name several times occurs in Gihon's History of Kansas, and also in Greeley's History of the Rebellion. During his residence in Kansas he published one or two papers, and wrote largely for the eastern press. Alluding to his free State views, the St. Louis *Republic*, the apologist of the Border Ruffians, derisively nicknamed him the "Berenger of Kansas." There he formed the acquaintance of John Brown. Chosen for the office of Secretary under the Provisional Government, he endeavored to enlist the co-operation of the colored race in Canada. In 1858 it was found necessary from a variety of causes, to defer for two years the execution of the proposed movement. Upon the separation of the party Realf,after a visit to Europe, made a tour of observations in the South. Here he was often in great peril, being frequently compelled to assume *aliases* and disguises in order to divert suspicion. In October, 1859, the movement on Harper's Ferry which had been fixed for 1860, occurred; being precipitated by outside pressure and clamor. Realf was at that time in Texas, the very worst place for an abolitionist to be caught in, except, perhaps, South Carolina. There he was arrested, and afterwards taken to Washington, being incessantly maltreated, and once half hung on the way.

Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the volunteer army as a private, winning his way upward by hard fighting. He was honorably mentioned by Sheridan for gallantry at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and at the dreadful encounter between Hood and Schofield at Franklin, Tennessee, he received the public thanks of his corps commander, Generals Stanley, for foresight in securing reserve ammunition when, at a most critical juncture of the battle, the ammunition of our troops would else have been exhausted.

During this period of almost field service he contributed quite largely to *Harpers' Weekly*, the *Continental Monthly*, and other magazines.

Some of his poems, written at these times, ring like a clarion blast, and perhaps his "Soldier's Psalm of Woman" is the very finest tribute which her self-sacrificing ministrations to our armies ever elicited.

Two or three years ago he went to South Carolina, where, in Edgefield District, the very nest and birth-place of secession—the home of Calhoun, McDuffie, Butler, Rhett, Brooks—he organized a negro school, for some time teaching its classes under a shed thatched with brush, because no one could be found to rent him a room.

Here the Ku-Klux began to threaten and to trouble him, but all alone as he was, he stood faithfully at his post, instructing the children by day, and their parents at night, until appointed to a position in the revenue service, which he but recently resigned.

Not always right as to his views, nor judicious as to his methods, the underlying law of his life has been that of sacrifice. At times, too impartial and impetuous, too vehement and intolerant, he has never become materialized nor worldly-minded. Even his enemies in South Carolina bear testimony to his consistency and courage. It is something not to be afraid to speak unpalatable truths; it is yet more to dare to live them. He did this. In the midst of an enraged and threatening community, soaked to the center with the cant of caste and privilege, he announced the supremacy of simple manhood, and at the peril of his life stood by the principle which he loved.

Disagree with such a man as we may, we respect and honor his courage, his sacrifice, his sincerity and his devotion to the cause of the poor and lowly. To them he has given the best powers of the best years of his life, without thought or hope of reward, but simply because his soul compelled him to do so. He has written many noble poems for liberty, but perhaps his life has been the truest poem, after all. Ve y often, over the little pools on which the world writes "failure," the angels write "success." It may possibly chance to be so in the case of this man.

STATE POLITICS.

Beaver, September 3, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The New York *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the St. Louis *Democrat* have within a few years thought it possible to be Republican and Free Trade at the same time. Lately, however, the two first-named journals have come to consider the theory of Free Trade as greater than the national services of the Republican party, and have maintained that a Free-Trade Democrat should be preferred for office to a Protectionist Republican. Yet these journals still try to keep in grace with the Republican party, in whose triumph they have grown strong, and send their men to Republican conventions. The *Tribune* had one or two of its editors in the Illinois Republican Convention last Thursday, and Mr. Horace N. White, the managing editor, was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and reported one meaning Free Trade in its fine words. To show how the Democracy regard this sympathy with them, high in the Republican ranks, the following from the Chicago *Times* is good:

> A consistent Radical newspaper concern in this city spits upon the free-trade plank which a coupe of Chicago *Tribune* editors succeeded in injecting into the Radical platform at Springfield. Undoubtedly the Radical organ of Illinois is in fact a free trade organ, and the trick intended by these unsound Radical editors had been anticipated, the party will do well to take care that the party creed should not be thus falsified.
>
> The Democracy of the west recognize the fact that the Chicago *Tribune*, while acting with the Radical party, is doing excellent service in teaching Democratic principles to a class of voters very many of whom seldom read a Democratic paper. These voters will learn in good time that the only way to carry out Democratic principles is to support the Democratic party.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I made use of your valuable, liberal and interesting paper in interrogating Mr. Harrison as to his sentiments on the question of of reading the Bible in the Public Schools, permit me to say that I have no desire to place Mr Harrison in an equivocal position before the public, and that I am satisfied with the orthodoxy of his sentiments as expressed in his communication yesterday morning.

ALEX. McBANE.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1870.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York have inaugurated a practical plan of reaching the masses, which is exciting a good deal of interest among those who know of it. Small companies of five or six young men go out into the tenement-houses and hold prayer meetings of ten or fifteen minutes, passing from room to room, and thus visiting a large number of families in the course of an evening. Two of the band usually precede the others, and prepare the way by getting the consent of the occupants of the rooms, and gathering others from adjacent rooms, so as to secure a good sized audience. Scarcely ever do they meet with opposition, but generally they are heartily welcomed and asked to "come again."

New York enjoyed thirty-two murders in June, July and August, but the authorities intimate that this is a small number compared with what can be expected in December, January and February.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad is now issuing one thousand mile tickets, good on that road and all its branches and connections, for six months. The tickets for the thousand miles are sold at $25, or 2½ cents per mile.

The people of Princess Anne county, Va., are going to work in the right way to make their section and amount to something, by forming immigration societies in every township.

At Alton, Illinois, the other day the names of some negroes were put in to be drawn for the jury, but Judge Baker thinks that Illinois law requires white jurymen, constitutional amendments to the contrary notwithstanding. In case this is so, there will be some difficulty about verdicts already rendered by several juries in Illinois which have contained negroes.

The coal miners of St. Clair county, Illinois, are on a strike for five cents a bushel.

Two hundred and two claims have been located at the new treasure mines discovered at Deer Lodge, at the town named Erin Go Unons.

When the Chicago *Postal Record* charges the Washington *Postoffice Gazette* with having 79 errors in its table of foreign postages, the latter retorts that there are 189 in the *Record's* list, and that there is not a single correct one published, but promises to have one as soon as Mr. Blackfan, superintendent of the foreign mail service, can find time to carefully and thoroughly revise the lists.

A Milwaukee gentleman, who has been enjoying a 46-days' coasting in a small boat along the north shore of Lake Superior, found an excellent apple orchard at latitude 46 degrees 17 minutes.

Hereafter the Illinois Industrial University will charge no tuition, its endowment and lands supplying funds for its support.

Under the new contract the postoffices will sell stamped envelopes much lower after September 1st.

Cubans generally approve the recently enacted law relative to foreigners on Spanish soil, which concedes them the right to embark in any kind of business, to hold real estate and personal property, liberty of opinion, political and religious; security to their persons, homes and correspondence; the right of petition and of holding meetings, and all domiciled foreigners are subject to all forced loans.

In Ireland, sympathy for the French war is liberally expressed by men of all classes, and, as the Irish journals say, "creeds." There is no feeling but one of hostility entertained by the great bulk of the Catholic clergy against the Emperor; they sympathize with the great French nation, but not with His Majesty. The middle and lower classes are more generous, and give Napoleon and France words of cheer, and would give him more if they could.

The war is making a great demand for the English papers, one London daily prints 250,000 copies, has given the paper makers plenty of business, and as material is getting scarce, prices are advancing. In this connection a story is told quite characteristic of Spanish improvidence. The increased price of the grass esparteo, of which the cheap paper is mostly made, has so stimulated the Spanish farmers to try to make money that they have pulled up the old crop by the roots, leaving next year's crop to take care of itself.

Many of the Broadway hotels are so crowded that they have actually to turn guests away. The rush to New York city, from almost all points, is very great, and the chances are in favor of its continuance for some time to come.

The experiment of furnishing first class musical entertainments for the working classes, at low prices of admission, which has worked successfully in several of the large English cities, is about to be tried in Boston. It is proposed to secure Music Hall for a certain number of evenings, and place the price of admission at fifteen or twenty cents per ticket. At that price, with such a programme as would be presented, it is believed that the 3,000 seats would be filled, which would bring in from $450 to $600, a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of a first class vocal or instrumental concert.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.'S
LIST OF
New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Toilette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cologne—An elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Rose—A delicious perfume.
Bouquet de Florida—An agreeable perfume.
Bouquet de Geranium—A refreshing perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Vervain—A delicate perfume.
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.

These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surrounding sweetness may be considered as the gems of the toilet, and will upon trial become universal favorites for the handkerchief.

Sold only by

A. J. RANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
44 Sixth street, above Penn, Pittsburgh.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Parties taking shares entitled to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
Discount Days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, | John Reed,
A. Mood, | G. W. Wetherill,
D. DeHaven, | Andrew Ackley,
S. H. Getzy.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

The Safe Deposit Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, | BYRON H. PAINTER
HENRY LLOYD, | JOS. S. MORRISON,
WILLIAM McCLURG, | SAMUEL BLACK,
WILLIAM M. LYON, | CURTIS G. HUNKEY.
JAS. L. BENNETT.
Sec'y. & Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST
Open Daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY.....President
W. VANEURE.....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,
No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

REMOVAL.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or alcoholic spirits, being prepared for those who require a stimulant, as a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest in the world for purifying the blood. It is to the pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, the best preventive. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. Thirty five miles above its mouth, including a Tunnel 1,200 feet in length.
The right to reject any or all Proposals is reserved.
R. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
(Successors to Perceval Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
Office—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city; No. 23 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia, and
No. 8 E. Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

MULES FOR SALE.
A Pair of Heavy Strong Mules
For sale at our Lumber Yard, East Liberty.
MELLON BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PLAID GOODS,
NEW CHINTZES,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW BIARITZ,
ALL THE NEW SHADES AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S
HAVING PURCHASED THE
Entire Production
OF A WELL KNOWN
WOOLEN MILL,
WE WILL OFFER ON
Monday, August 25th,

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 5, 1870.

There was much activity to-day in the local account market. The offerings at the banks were larger, and the volume of business greater than usual.

It shows how suddenly business would revive in the event of the announcement of peace in Europe. War is such a disturber of public confidence, that capitalists are held in a state of trepidation during its continuance, and commercial pursuits languish and droop.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10s	106	106	106
Old	114¾	115¾	115¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6s, 1881	114¼
5-20s, 1862	113
5-20s, 1864	111¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾
10-40s	106
5s, January and July, 1881	103½
5s, January and July, 1887	110½
5s, January and July, 1888	110¾
Iron Pacific Railway	92½
Central Pacific	117½

The New York *Herald* of yesterday (Sunday) has the extraordinary *denouement* of the Franco-Prussian war electrified Wall street on Saturday morning, and by the exaggeration of its sensational features produced a reactionary doubt in the minds of many which was not dispelled till private cable dispatches satisfied the street of its incredulous of its verity. Practically the effect of the news was the decline of gold to 114¾ against 116¾ the figure of the earliest dispatches before the intelligence had left the wires for dissemination among the public. When fact was known there was a stampede for Gold Room, and the department was soon selling mass of brokers. From 116¾ there was a steady decline to 115, when a reaction, regulated by a few that the news was a hoax, forced a return to 115¾. Here, however, market encountered a fresh flood of news, and when at length the dispatch was not confirmed, but rumor was added that Bazaine also had surrendered, gold broke to 114, considering the weighty influence operating a decline, the obstinacy of the market in going to a still lower point has puzzled most of the shrewdest dealers in the street. It is large fall, of course, from one day. But the impression was general that the prices would not stop short of 112. The steadiness with which was accounted for by the apprehension that the news was a hoax. In explanation of the resistance after this point is urged that the short interest was unusually large, and that the opportunity to cover immediately taken advantage of by "bears." It is further intimated that the pool, of whose existence great doubts existed, were heavy buyers at every step of the decline, and the factor of the day seem to afford first real evidence that such a combination has been organized. That the last strength to fall the close of the day by the defection of holders is clear from the inelastility of the market in the day. The decline was but one action, from 114 to 114¾, and when the close closed at 114¾ bid, it was evident that there by the effort of some of shorts to cover. The jubilant tone of German bankers was a reflection of the market.

This calm of sealers had been free sellers many days and least delight at the success their countrymen abroad was heightened the success of their apprehensive transaction. It will be remembered that we made note of the fact that within the past week the ish bankers had been buying our bonds selling gold, therein taking the opposite ne to the brokers of domestic origin, who, the hypothesis of higher gold at this season wide discrepancy between the Import exports, were free buyers. Indeed, the ing was so strong with the mercantile community that gold was rapidly cleaned at time of year, when they are under the necessity making large payments to customers, the brokers had full lines of orders to buy hence the resistance to the decline, which operated, puzzled the street. The specative tales for a lower premium were on a large scale, according to the impression many, and it is thought the clearances of day will fully reach $50,000,000.

The following table, made up from dishes received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock ms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, and the various sections of the New York k Exchange during the day:

September 5, 1870.	9:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
ie & Hudson	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
rip	92½	93⅛	93¼	93½	91¾
	23¾	24	24	24	24
ing	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
ion			119	119	
gan Cent'l			119		
shore	98¾	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
s Central				130¾	
& Erie				8	
go & N. W.	83¼	83¾	83	84	83
ville	93¾	94	93¾	94	94
Island	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
on	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63
eferred	80	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼
				91	
eferred				91	
Wayne				112	
& Miss	35	35¼	35	35¼	35¼
Alton				112	
eferred				114	
and Erie				24¾	
Central				62¾	
				62¾	
Tel				5	
ilver				5	
Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Express			42½		
Fargo			42½		
can			41		
States	114¼	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾

Comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following rises:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Hudson	95¾	96¼	½	
Central scrip	91¾	91¾	¾	
	23	24	1	
	97¾	97¾	¾	
	133	134	1	
Central	133	133¾		¼
	98½	99¼	¾	
and Pitts	105½	105¾	¼	
western	83	83		
eferred	88¾	88¾	¼	
land	114¾	114¾		
	63¾	63¾		
eferred	79¾	80¾	1	
sh	92½	92¾	¼	
eferred	76			
Wayne	94	94		
and Miss	34½	35¼	¾	
Mail	40¾	40¾	¾	
Express	40¾	40¾	¾	
	113¾	113¾		

The New York *Times* gives it as its deliberate conviction "that on the reassembling of Congress in December, the Secretary of the Treasury will have it in his power to announce the principal of the funded debt of the United States, which fell to his charge in 1789, as $2,107,000,000, at an annual interest charge of $124,000,000, has been reduced to $500,000,000, and the yearly interest charge to $30,000,000. The former is already down to $1,200,000,000, and the interest to $116,000,000 per annum.

Messrs. W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks.

Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he buys and sells on commission any stocks or bonds at regular business terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on small margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, September 5, 1870.

ASHES—The market at this time continues in a very unsettled condition, dealers as a rule thing being wide apart in their views; however, is no more than is to be expected under existing circumstances. The war cloud other side of the "big drink" is rapidly drifting to a point—the end is not far off; the sooner the better for all parties concerned. The other has been changeable, but on the whole pleasant. The occasional rains have helped the atmosphere very materially. Our crops are swelling slowly, still there is not much water for large boats to navigate, hence—we have nothing new to note as regards prices or demand; buyers, generally speaking, were shy and not disposed to operate to any extent at the prevailing prices, and the result was that sales were few and far between.

BEANS—The market was steady but not very active. The rates reported sales of Cleveland at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ⅌ bush.

BUTTER—The supply is increasing; sales of the brokers had full lines of orders to buy, hence the resistance to the decline, which operated, puzzled the street. The speculative tales for a lower premium were on a large scale, according to the impression many, and it is thought the clearances of day will fully reach $50,000,000.

The following table, made up from dishes received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, and the various sections of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

BROOM CORN—The market was dull; the supply exceeding the demand; small sales were made to the trade at 11@12½ ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania $6 00 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $5 00@7 00 ⅌ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales city barrels $2 25; country $2 10. Sales were made for the next four months' delivery at $2 00.

MOLASSES—The market is overstocked, and prices nominal. Sales at 35@39 ⅌ 100 as to size and quality.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a good trade demand, more particularly for the better grades. We can report sales at 27@30c; packed sold at various prices according to the fancy of the purchaser.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and sperm the 100 lbs ⅌ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ⅌ lb; No. 2 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; original No. 1 in barrels 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

EGGS—The market ruled firm with a good trade demand. We can report sales at 19@21c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market exhibited a better degree of firmness, and prices were unchanged. The capture of Napoleon and MacMahon's army seems to have little effect upon the price of American breadstuffs, only that buyers do not purchase largely, biding their time for lower rates. The stock on hand is ample, both millis and stores having a good supply. Receipts since since our last report have largely increased, being 1,291 bbls against 535. New flour is still selling at $6 62½@6 50 ⅌ bbl. From store we quote: old white wheat $6 75@7 in bbls—in sacks 30c less; medium qualities $5 25@6 00. Millrates: Diamond "A" $7 60 in bbls, in sacks $7 20; Diamond Star, in bbls, $6 90, sacks $6 60; Union City, bbls $6 70—sacks, $6 40; Graham $6 00 ⅌ bbl; rye flour $6 30. National $7 50, bbls —sacks $7 20; Fan Handle, bbls $6 50—sacks $6 25; other grades sold at a different prices.

FEA NUTS—There is a dearth of good pea nuts, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Wilmington, raw, ⅌ bush, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00; Virginia, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ⅌ doz; No 1 $4 25; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new on ⅌ pound at 9@9½c ⅌ ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—The demand is fair, and prices steady. No 1 lard oil $1 20; No 2 lard oil at 85@95c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 85c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—In good demand. The mills report sales at the following: In barrels $6 40 in sacks $6 10

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with a moderate inquiry. We can report sales at the following: Western Reserve at 11@13c; factory Ohio 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

GRAIN—There is a steady market and good demand, with no change worthy of note in prices. Receipts since our last: Oats 775 sacks; rye 177 sacks; barley 162 sacks; wheat 544 sacks, corn 998 sacks. We quote at Exchange: No 2 red winter $1 35; red Western Tennessee $1 20@1 25; choice red and white Kentucky $1 30@1 35; choice wheat $1 38@1 46; Amber $1 35@1 38. Oats are firm, and holders not anxious sellers; buyers are offering 41@42c, and furnishing sacks. Sales from second hands are reported at 45@47c. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; the stock on the market is not a large one. The nominal rates are 85@86c, but we should quote nominally at 80@84c. Barley, market steady, with a good trade demand; sales of good to choice spring at $1 40@1 45 ⅌ bushel.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following rates: $1 00 ⅌ bag cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ⅌ cwt.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3¼c ⅌ ⅌.

WHISKY—Trade more brisk and prices still firm; proof $1 15; highwines $1 00; old governed by quality and age.

GROCERIES—Market more active and prices well maintained. We quote:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ⅌ ⅌.

SUGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGAR—Orleans 11@11¾c; Cuba 10¾@11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@12½c; Molasses sugars 9¾@10½c, being an advance of ½c ⅌ ⅌.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ⅌ gallon; Invermyer & Elder's, white 80c; amber 70c; Sugar refiner drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 60. 58@60c ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

HAY—The supply has fallen off, and prices are firmer. Sales from wagon at $12, 16@17, the latter an extreme rate.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's 10c, Gaff's 9½c, Pelot's chemical 10c, Scotch, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CHICKENS—The stock is large and prices vary. Fair to good young chickens sell at 40@50c per pair.

PEACHES—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good sample would not readily $2 50@3 50 ⅌ box; inferior lower.

CEMENT—Market well supplied, and sales of Phœnix Rapidwater at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

CANDIES—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SARSAPARILLA—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

OPIUM—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@30c ⅌ ⅌.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, September 5, 1870.

REMARKS—The amount of cattle and sheep on the market far exceeded that of last week. There were a limited number of fat cattle, but the great bulk were common and stockers. Mr. McKown, Clerk of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the following as the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, the points from whence shipped, and by whom:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
S. Kraus	4	M. Verner	2
J. W. Shee	2	Kefer & S	1
Marks & Bro	5	E. Katz	8
S. & J. Shamburg	5	C. Beyers	1
S. Lowenstein	3	Shoenberg & H	2
Trauerman & Laubman	9	E. James (Columbia)	1
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
E. Pfeiffer	1	Rozette & Wood	1
E. W. Bornell	1	Shamburg & H	1
George Stuttting	1	Greenwalt & Kahn	2
J. M. Gorman	1	Emrich & Co	1
Eddy & Bro	3	Kauffman & S	1
J. W. Ewling	1	W. C. Thrasher	1
Prepaid	3	Total	62

This would foot up about eleven hundred head, and if we add those driven in from the neighboring counties, it would swell the number to about fifteen hundred. Much of the stock was unsold, some lots remaining intact, and will re-appear at the Central Yards. The rates were much the same as those current at the East Liberty Yards, and may be stated as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers 7¼@7¾c; good to prime 1,000 to 1,200 7¼@7½c; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 6½@6¾c, bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4½@5½c; stock steers 800 to 1,000 4½@5½c.

Cattle.

The following are the sales as reported by dealers, with the numbers sold and prices received:

M Keaurs sold 50 head fat cattle at $6 00@7 75, and 40 head stockers at $4 75@5 25—all from Chicago.

M. Verner sold 21 Washington county mixed cattle at $5 00@7 50, and 20 Ohio mixed at $5 00@7 00.

J. Needy sold one lot of Ohio fair to prime cattle at $7 50@8 25, and a lot of mixed Ohio at $5 00@6 50.

Isaac N Vanatee wholesaled 18 head at $7 25.

Sol Shamberg & Haas disposed of 33 Ohio fat cattle at $6 50@7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 121 Chicago mixed cattle at $4 50@7 00.

Harlewood & Blackstock made sale of 100 Ohio and Indiana, mixed, at $4 00@7 00.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 55 head Ohio at $7 75@8 25, and 20 head mixed at $4 50@6 00.

Trauerman & Laubman sold 183 head Chicago mixed steers and heifers at $5 25@7 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 80 mixed Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at $4 00@7 00.

Carr & McCallister offered and sold 59 head Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed cattle at $5 00@7 00.

S. Craig offered 13 head of Lawrence county fat cattle, but not selling them would drive them to East Liberty.

Clinton Davis sold 21 Greene county mixed at $4 50@6 00.

M. C. Lantner made sale of four head Greene county cattle at $4 00@5 50.

G Emrick & Co. sold 25 head Ohio mixed at $5 50@7 00.

Marks & Bro. offered and sold 151 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at $5 00@7 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep from Butler, Beaver, Washington, Mercer, Westmoreland and other adjacent counties was heavy. Some lots were left unbroken, and would be held over or shipped east. The stock consisted of "good, bad and indifferent" and sold slowly. We give below a sufficient number of sales to furnish a correct idea of the state of the market. Buyers had things pretty much their own way, and drovers threaten to retaliate by cutting off the supply of mutton for a time. But if they will only bring no good stock there will be no difficulty in finding ready sale at fair prices. Poor stock will go begging in the market.

J. & W. Garrison sold 140 sheep and lambs from Butler county at $1 50@3 10.

Schelcemantel & Walters 350 Butler county sheep and lambs at $1 50@3 50.

John Christy, 100 Washington and Beaver county sheep at an average of $1 75 ⅌ head.

P. S. Stouffer had for sale 200 Butler county sheep, but not selling them would take them to East Liberty.

J. Drum sold 19 Allegheny county sheep and lambs—lambs $2 00@3 00; sheep $2 00@3 50.

J. Davis sold 140 Mercer county sheep and lambs at $2 75@3 00, and 98 Beaver county at 75c@$3 50.

Jno. Freewalt sold 80 Allegheny county sheep and lambs at $1 00@2 50.

Isaac Williams disposed of 109 Washington county sheep and lambs at an average of $2 75 ⅌ head.

J. McMurlie offered and sold 80 sheep and lambs—sheep $3 50, and lambs $1 50.

Hogs.

The stock of hogs are increasing, though the sales are still light. In a few weeks business will be lively in the fresh pork line. The market may be stated thus: Extra Philadelphia $10 25@10 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $10 00@10 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $9 50@9 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 lbs, $8 00@9 50.

Milch Cows.

A few milch cows were offered. The prices asked were from $40@70, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

Horses and Mules.

Offerings extremely light, and no advantageous terms reported.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The market at the opening was considerably excited, with a material advance in prices, at least in the raw material for early delivery. The advantages was altogether on the side of holders, who generally know what use to make of the same.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: all year B. O., 10½@11c.; all year, S. O. 9½@10c. The sales were:

1,000 bbls S. O., September	11c.
2,000 bbls S. O., September	10½c.
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	10½c.
1,000 bbls S. O., September	10c.
2,000 bbls S. O., all year	9½c.
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	9¾c.
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	10c.
1,000 bbls B. O., all year	11c.

REFINED.

The market was not an active one. Dealers were considerably excited, prices being very uncertain, quotations were spot, or September, 26½@26¾c. October or November, or December, 25¾@26. All year B. O. 27@27½.

SALES.

500 bbls S. O., September.....25½
1000 bbls., 1st half October.....25

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 4.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quietly on the creeks, buyers offering $3 25 on lower, and $3 29 on upper creek, sellers asking 5@10c above the prices bid. About noon the market became excited, and a rapid advance was effected until the close—$3 60@3 60 were the closing figures; on lower creek sellers were asking $3 20@3 35, but upper road buyers were not generally offering above $3 20, in latter locality, on prices of forenoon, from $3 50@3 60. On lower road $3 30@3 35. On upper creek buyers generally holding off.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 25
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 30
500 bbls upper creek	3 32
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 30
750 bbls Rouseville	3 25
500 bbls Rouseville	3 30
500 bbls Rouseville	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 45
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 50
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 60

NEW YORK, September 3, Evening.—Market strong, with prices nominal. Refined, nominal bulk 14½@14¾c; 500 bbls sold early in the day at 14c; refined 25c. 2,000 bbls sold at this figure, and 1,000 bbls, bulk, at 22½c. Creek, for delivery, in moderate demand at 25½@25¾c; 1,000 bbls were sold at this figure.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 5.—Market too unsettled for any quotations; some ask $4, and some holding for $4 25; sales at $3 75.

OIL CITY, September 5.—Market excited and irregular; sales on lower creek $3 75, and $4 05 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—Market firm at 25c; N. W. 23½@26c; crude 12¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 5.—The market opened strong, with an upward tendency; small spot sales on lower creek at $3 75.

LATER—Lower creek $3 81 bid—upper $3 35@$3 40. Oil City $4 10@4 20.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Market quiet; sellers ask 27; no buyers at that figure.

TITUSVILLE, September 5.—Market very much excited, but no transactions; buyers at $3 50, and sellers asking $3 75.

TIDIOUTE, September 5.—Market firm at $3 60, sales at that and good demand.

NEW YORK, September 5, 9:30 P. M.—Market quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 5, 3 P. M.—Crude, 14¾@; refined 27@27½c. Market quiet, firm. Small sales. Philadelphia firm and active; sales 1,200 bbls at 26½@26¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 5:45 P. M.—spot 26¼@26¾c; October and December 26c, crude 12¾@12½c. Market strong, with a tendency to higher prices.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
James Wilkins	230	Fisher Bros	450
Petrolia Oil Works	74	F A Bates	302
Peerless Oil Works	234	Do	302
E L Goodwin	278	A Schimmack	50
Tarentum Oil Works	744	Tarentum Oil Works	230
	456	G Buchanan	30
Cash Hurtig	18	Jno Chess	30
Total			3,404

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

John Chess to John Chess, 14 bbls; J. B Barbour to E. L Goodwin, 278 bbls; Tarentum Oil Works to James Wilkins, 234 do; Owner to A Schimack, 50 do; B W Young to Fisher Bros, 450 do; S. Duncan to Tarentum Oil Works, 764 do; B S Duncan to petrolia Oil Works, 74 do; P Hutchison to Tarentum Oil Wks, 234 do; D C Herbst to F A Bates, 302 do; B S Duncan to Tack Bros, 456 do; B S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 234.

Shipments of Refined Oil East by N. Y., P. & O. R. R. and P., F. & M.

Forsyth Bros, 323 bbls to Waring, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Shoenberger, Kochler & Co, 256 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Heard & Co, 515 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McKeivy Bros, 543 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Weyeaser, Meyers & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockart, Fee & Co, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 213 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

M. Kaufman & Co, 203 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day.....2,502 bbls.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

OIL CITY, PA., September 5, 1870.

River falling with twenty-seven inches of water in the channel.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Wheeling.
W. F. Curtis	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

Elector	Boughen	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet two inches and rising.

THE MARKS last evening indicated four feet two inches and falling. The weather has been since our last was changable, but taken as a whole pleasant.

THE first class steamer Messenger was announced to leave on the first water.

ST. PAUL.—The *Dispatch* says: The Victory came in, having in tow two barges of railroad iron, sufficient to lay nearly four miles of straight road. She left for St. Croix River, taking the place of the steamer Dolphin.

THE fine packet Belle, Captain Smith has changed her hour of departure. She will hereafter leave the landing at four P. M. for Wheeling and Geneva. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine packet W. F. Curtiss, Captain Harlan, leaves this day for Wheeling and intermediate ports, at 12 M. Passengers and shippers will please take notice. Mr. Caldwell, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are elegant steamers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Gilliland, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

SATURDAY'S Louisville *Commercial* says: George Heidlebach, well known by all the steamboatmen as an employe of Sam. Hirst, the meat and vegetable furnisher, died very suddenly yesterday morning. He had been complaining for several days with something like the flux. He had no relatives here, and was formerly of Buffalo, New York, where his father resides, who has been notified of his death.

EVANSVILLE—The *Journal* says: The wreck of the old Lafayette and the hummocks of the bar are again out of water. The Idlewild was filling up fast with people, and the only number were Ed. G. Phelps, of N. O., Geo. Fenley, engineer of the Indiana, and W. Hamilton, of Tradewater; also Charley Carroll, of Shawneetown, who was *en route* home from Cincinnati, where he inspected the New Florence Lee, and is satisfied with her.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Col. Utley, of the River Improvement Commission. The Commission met here yesterday to consult Gen. Wilson, who has charge of the Government improvement of the river, in reference to the expenditure of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the late session of Congress. It was decided to spend the amount in dredging the river below this point. Col. Utley informs us that the work on the dam at Henry is proceeding very satisfactorily.—*Peoria Transcript*, 1st.

SIOUX CITY.—The steamer Miner received a lot of freight by the Wednesday evening train, and cleared her deck for Fort Randall. The 450 tons of Government freight which has arrived here from Chicago during the past two weeks, is being transferred from the cars to the Northwestern Transportation Company's warehouse. The North Alabama will commence taking on her cargo to-morrow. Capt. Conkeim, of the *Far West*, is in the city completing arrangements to make a trip to Buford for the Northwestern Transportation Company. The river men are bewailing the failure of the Big Horn expedition. The success of this expedition would have made steamboating a profitable business on the Upper Missouri.—*Journal*.

Report of river department of St. Louis custom house for the month of August, 1870:

	No.	Tonnage.
Sales of vessels	9	
Steamers inspected	26	
Steamers enrolled and licensed	8	2,778 80,100
Barges enrolled and licensed	7	2,734 79.
Steamers licensed	7	3,352 11.
Barges licensed	1	409 17.
Total	23	9,324 87,100

Admission to Marine hospital.....60

Nationality—United States (white)	21
" —United States (colored)	21
" —Ireland	13
" —Germany	3
" —Switzerland	1
" —Canada	1
Total	60

Steamboat Sales at St Louis.

The following sales of steamboat interests are announced: The St. Joe ferry-boat Dolphin, one-third sold by Louis V. Fleming to Ebenezer Blackstone for $7,000. Two-thirds of the Missouri river steamer Elkhorn sold by Ebenezer Blackstone to Louis V. Fleming and one-third to George W. Howard for the total sum of $7,500. The North Transportation Company have sold one-half of the steamer Fanny Barker to Thomas Morgan, of Leavenworth, and one-half to John L. Hall, of the same place, for the total sum of $8,750. This steamer was built in 1865.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Tons.		Tons.
Nimick & Co	3	Everson, P. & Co	3
Hailman & H	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co	4
Superior Mills	2	Zug & Co	1
Reese, Graff & Co	5		
Total			27

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

H Moorhouse, metal	2	Wm Smith & Co	1
McKnight & Co	4	B Fiselis, old iron	1
Nimick & Co	1		
Total			10

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co	1	Superior, m	1
Jos Moorhead, metal	1	J Reamer, m	1
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co	6	McKnight & Co	3
McKnight, P & Co	2	Hussey, Wells & Co	5
Lewis, Oliver & P	1	Zug & Co	1
Wm Clark & Co	1	Painter & Son, ore	1
Pitts Bolt Co	2		
Total			22

OIL TANK FOR SALE.

A Very Superior Iron Tank, with Iron Top,

Favorably located, and constructed of Nos. 6 and 7 and 8 Iron, is 50 feet in diameter and 23 feet high. Capacity about 8,500 barrels. Will be sold low by the Executors of the Estate of W. McClintock, at 23 FIFTH AVENUE, or by JOHN BENN, No. 4 Perry Building, Duquesne Way. 41

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, September 5—P. M.

AFFAIRS IN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCLES Are somewhat unsettled to-day by the absence of regular quotations for securities at London and the produce market at Liverpool. In the early part of the day there was a general disposition to discount. An early peace, and this feeling caused some wide fluctuations in Wall street and elsewhere. At the close of the day, however, there was a reaction from this peace feeling. The Stock Exchange started with a buoyant feeling and there was a general improvement in prices with an active business. Late in the day the advance brought out sellers, and the improvement was lost. The gold room at times presented an animated scene, and a large business was transacted. The peace feeling was very strong in the earlier part of the day, and there was a decline from 114¾ to 113¾, followed by a sharp recovery towards the close on exciting news from Paris and vague rumors in regard to bonds at London. The decline to 113¾ was assisted by heavy sales for account of parties in favor of gold. A prominent operator is reported to have sold $1,000,000 long gold through one broker alone.

MONEY.

The increased activity on the Stock Exchange, and the decline in gold, caused more activity in money, and considerable shifting of loans. The rates of interest remain at 6@7 per cent. on call, but the market has a hardening tendency. In discounts there is but little doing at 7@9 per cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange nominal at 109¼@109½.

GOLD.

Opened at 114¾, fell to 113¾, and closed at 114¾@114¾. Carrying rates 2 ⅌ cent. to-day. Clearances, representing Saturday's business, $127,000 000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and pretty steady. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 1862, 113@113¼; 1864, 111¾@111¾; 1865, 111¾; new, 111¾@111¾; 1867, 110¾@110¾; 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106@106¼; currencys, 117¾@118¾.

STATE BONDS.

Quiet and steady. Missouris 90; old Tennessees 67¾; new do 60¾; old Virginias 67¾; new do 67; old North Carolinas 91; new do 81.

STOCKS.

The stock market was heavy at the close and prices fell ¾ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. Canton 62¾; Cumberland 34; Western Union Telegraph 35. Preferred 48; preferred 1st Adams Express 67; Wells-Fargo 124; American 41; United States 42. Pacific Mail 94. New York Central 96. New York Central scrip 91¾; Erie 24¾; do preferred 46. Hudson River 95. Do preferred 104. Reading 97¾; Michigan Central 118; Lake Shore 93¾; Illinois Central 134¾; Pittsburgh 91¾; Northwestern 82¾; do preferred 88¾; Rock Island 114¾. New Jersey Central 102¾. Ohio and Mississippi 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79¾; Cumberland 30. Wabash and Indiana Central 18¾; Burlington 151; St. Joseph preferred 113¾; Hartford and Erie 3.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 5, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Very dull

WHEAT—Sales of lower closing at 97@97¾c cash and seller October. Sales of half September for No 2, this afternoon dull at 97@97¾c cash.

CORN—Quiet and 2c lower, closing at 69@69¾c cash and seller September. Sales of half September at 69¾c seller September, and 61¾c seller last half.

OATS—Dull and lower, closing at 34½@35c for No 2.

RYE—Lower, closing at 65c for No 2.

BARLEY—A shade firmer, closing at $1

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

thousand who have survived the battles of Saarbrück and Weissenburg, and Woerth and Gravelotte, and those terrible four days fighting near Sedan, are now prisoners of war. The forces of Bazaine, demoralized, are shut up in Metz and Prussia will take good care that not a man of them escapes till the war is ended. What is now to hinder the victorious march of four or five hundred thousand Prussians to Paris? If the flower of the French armies, the picked soldiers of the country, led by the best men whom France could supply, have failed, and miserably failed, to arrest the onward progress of the Prussian hosts, what reason is there to hope that raw levies, imperfectly equipped and led by second rate men, will turn the tide of battle?

We have never denied that Paris is able to sustain a siege. But we have never been able to see what good could come from a protracted resistance of the capital city. Prussia has marched on to victory in spite of Strasburg, in spite of Metz, in spite of many fortified places which lay in her way, and so she will march on to the gate of Paris. The resistance of Paris may prolong the war for a little; but it will only be for a little. Sooner than some of us are prepared to believe the Prussians will surround the capital, King William will take up his headquarters at Versailles, which is defenseless, and the cry will be raised from one end of France to the other in favor of peace. With five hundred thousand men in the heart of France recruiting will be hard and revolution impossible. If France is wise the unnecessary slaughter will cease at once.

The Duty of King William.

[From the World of Yesterday.]

The swift overthrow which has overtaken a sovereign who has for twenty years acted a leading part in human affairs, and been regarded as the first statesman of his time, looks so like a manifest interposition of Providence in opening the way for free institutions in France, that reverent and considerate minds are inclined to deep thoughtfulness, and overlook the many errors of the prostrate Emperor in their anxious watching for what may spring out of this stupendous spectacle of ruin. If the future of humiliated France is full of hope, it is also full of uncertainty. Much depends upon the virtue and wisdom of the French people in this appalling trial; much also depends on the forbearance and moderation of the King of Prussia in this hour of costly though brilliant triumph. If he should make a magnanimous use of his great victories, relying on the great accession of popularity and strength which the events of the last month will bring him in his own dominions, and his increased weight and influence in the affairs of Europe, he should make a generous offer of peace as soon as the national will of France can decide on the form of its future government; throwing no obstructions in the way of a republic if a republic should be the choice of the French people; the moral support of all free and enlightened men will support and applaud his generosity. If he should oppose the establishment of a republican government in France and conclude with its liberal treaty of peace, he would immediately become the most admired and popular monarch on any throne in Europe. He could, by such a magnanimous course without endangering the stability of his own power, do more great good than blunders or a wanton oppression can undermine him in the affections of his people; and although an orderly and prosperous republic in France is an event which some years later he will contested throughout Europe, the chance would not come in Prussia in the lifetime of King William if he should rule in accordance with the popular will through parliamentary institutions, after the English and Belgian model. Peace, progress, freedom, and civilization in Europe for the next one hundred years depend very much on what the Prussian government may do in this momentous crisis. In all sober minds and all sensible hearts the fear will be anxiously directed to his movements until his policy becomes known.

When Will Follow the Empire.

[From the Times of yesterday.]

The Empire is ended, what comes next? The best friends of France are they who would have it yield promptly to the inevitable, and accept as final a decision of battle which cannot possibly be reversed. Defeated, it is not yet disgraced. The valor of its soldiers is conceded; the intensity and greatness of its struggle even the victor finally recognizes. So far, it has not been subjected to any mortifying conditions. It will enclave the loss of Napoleon; and in German magnanimity and in the public opinion of Europe it will not suffer the same humiliation—save of the kind which is inseparable from defeat. The Germans can have no desire to prosecute the war further. The completeness of their success leaves them no unsatisfied ambition. Why should France lose the opportunity of making terms now? Resistance at this stage of the conflict will make the final terms worse instead of better, and will open the door to more rigorous and horrors which none familiar with French history can contemplate without a shudder.

Napoleon's surrender does not leave France without a government. The terms of the capitulation expressly reserve the rights of the Regency. The value of such authority as remains at Paris is measured, however, by its willingness to turn the opportunity of the moment to a good account, and by its skill in so using them. It has the chance of concluding an arrangement with the conqueror—or of initiating plans which will call up the demons of disorder throughout France, and inflict upon it disasters more terrible than those produced by German arms. We see already what such a choice would be. A population surged in distress, and that has been the case in this land she'd is no purpose. What shall we not see if disciplined war be followed by anarchy? —if the death-struggle of the Empire be succeeded by the throes of revolution?—if the authority of the only constituted government give place to the murderous despotism of a Parisian mob?

Shocking as they are, these contingencies are not improbable. The latest tidings from Paris suggest the undefined and reckless resolves of desperate men. The Government of the Regency is evidently powerless in the last resort. After keeping Paris in ignorance of the decisive events at Sedan, its members are now using those events as a pretext for continued resistance. Their declarations and proceedings are a self-complacent delusion. Nothing less than a judicial blindness can explain the madness of their course. They are fanning a flame which will consume themselves; they are conjuring up a power which will make them its first victims.

The Most Wonderful Military Campaign of Modern Times.

[From the New York Herald.]

Since the invention of gunpowder there has been no war between any two or more nations which will compare with the one just closed between France and Germany, whether we consider the strength and equipments of the armies on both sides, the bloody battles fought, and within the brief limit of a single month, or the obstacles overcome and the results achieved by the armies of the successful belligerent.

The war was declared by France July 15, and hostilities were commenced by France, "Louis and I," at the little frontier German town of Saarbruck, where the Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire," on the 21 day of August, and on the 2d day of September the war is ended in the capitulation of the army of Marshal Bazaine and the surrender of Napoleon to King William. Within the week from the opening of the ball in the dramatic little affair at Saarbruck the strong positions of the advance right wing of the French army under MacMahon, from Saarbruck to the Rhine, and thence up to Strasburg, in a series of fierce and bloody battles were carried, the whole Vosges Mountains to the line of the Moselle and its principal fortresses, in these operations the losses to the French invoice at the lowest estimate they fell far short of what he and the world expected them to be. We question, in the first place, whether the active army of the French was ever so strong. We have never been able to figure up more than 250,000 or 277,000 regular French troops in the advance on Prussia; and we believe that the reserves which formed the men at his command was the principal reason that induced Napoleon to stand on the defensive instead of attempting, as an invasion of Prussia, Somebody—or some military ring —has been deceiving the Emperor and getting rich out of the rations and supplies on a paper basis. Then, it was put to serve of 400,000 men, which were supposed to be capable of taking the field at short notice, why have they not been available to reinforce the regular army more promptly? Because, we venture to say, the War Department was unable to furnish them with rifles or muskets of any description, to say nothing of transportation, equipments, and uniforms. More than a year ago we read the statement that France had over a million Chassepots in her arsenals; and the Government factories were said to be still turning them out. But, immediately after McMahon's defeat, complaints began to be rife that France was short, not only of Chassepots, but of arms of every kind. The French commissariat is the worst, if possible, than any other branch of the service. If we may believe a tithe of the statements made by correspondents. MacMahon's army was represented to be almost starving for some days, and that, too, in a region in easy communication with the capital. All these deficiencies and weaknesses of the French army, disclosed by the light of events, astonish those who believe that, since 1866, France has been making surprising efforts for a war with Prussia. Either she has had no serious intent of fighting Prussia in all that time, or the Emperor has been grossly duped by his favorites, who have deluded him into the belief that France was prepared "to confront every contingency" (to quote from his speech to the bodies of state, January 18, 1869), and have profited by his credulity to amass fortunes.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Count Bismarck's Opinion of Napoleon's Schemes—Austria Cannot be the Ally of France Against Germany.

There was recently published a document concerning the projects of Napoleon III. in relation to Germany, and specifying the propositions made by the Emperor at the famous interview at Salzburg. In this connection the remarks of Count Bismarck to the correspondent of a London journal, in September, 1867, possess considerable interest. Being asked as to the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, or feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia, Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany; it is the German element in her that gives her cohesion. Sever the golden bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her empire as an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Austria nothing better than a friendly alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. Had Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever." Touching upon the influences of protection in the East, Count Bismarck thus expressed himself regarding Russia: "I believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do. Russia has immense activities, and would like, perhaps, to assert them, but she can only do so in a grand style. Her position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has not the capital before her; she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other nation of Europe. She is almost unassailable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition. If he will only lay up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his ailment. The people are strong as ever. But if he will insist upon going out, working about and transacting business about just as he is, he will be ill for a week, probably lay firmer hold upon him, and bring on fever. Russia is in the first days in the life of a man, mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the future of Europe.

Talleyrand—A Prophecy by the Great Statesman.

The following extract is from the "Memoirs" of Talleyrand:

"We must not delude ourselves: the European equilibrium of which we laid the foundation in the Congress of Vienna will not be eternal. Some day it will tumble, but it promises us years of peace. What threatens to overthrow it is a period more or less distant in the life of a man, mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the future of Europe.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlists—Six Hundred Attacked and Beaten at Navarre, Spain, and Arms, Prisoners and Priests Captured—Prim Bitterly Attacked by a Unionist—The Danish Parliament Convoked for October 3d.—The United States Steamer Juniata at Cuxhaven, &c., &c.

Cable for the Irish Channel.

LONDON, September 5.—A cable with seven conducting wires has been ordered for the Irish Channel.

German Vessels Decorated.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamers of the German-American lines refuged in Southampton are literally covered with bunting since the receipt of the news of MacMahon's surrender.

Indefinitely Postponed.

LONDON, September 4.—The meeting of the International Commission on weights and measures which was to have taken place at Paris this month, is indefinitely postponed.

Municipal Code for Porto Rico—The Carlists.

MADRID, September 4.—The *Gaceta* contains the municipal code for Porto Rico.

The Carlists also continues scattering fights with the Carlists, who, flying from the country, are yet still fighting. The Peninsula is otherwise quiet.

MADRID, September 5.—The Carlist forces are increasing. Brigadier Enrile has closed between France and Germany, whether we consider the strength and equipments of the armies on both sides, the bloody battles fought, and within the brief limit of a single month, or the obstacles overcome and the results achieved by the armies of the successful belligerent.

The war was declared by France July 15, and hostilities were commenced by France, "Louis and I," at the little frontier German town of Saarbruck, where the Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire," on the 21 day of August, and on the 2d day of September the war is ended in the capitulation of the army of MacMahon and the surrender of Napoleon to King William. Within the week from the opening of the ball in the dramatic little affair at Saarbruck the strong positions of the advance right wing of the French army under MacMahon, from Saarbruck to the Rhine, and thence up to Strasburg, in a series of fierce and bloody battles were carried, the whole Vosges Mountains to the line of the Moselle and its principal fortresses. In these operations the losses to the French invoice at the lowest estimate they fell far short of what he and the world expected them to be. We question, in the first place, whether the active army of the French was ever so strong. We have never been able to figure up more than 250,000 or 277,000 regular French troops in the advance on Prussia; and we believe that the reserves which formed the men at his command was the principal reason that induced Napoleon to stand on the defensive instead of attempting, as an invasion of Prussia, Somebody—or some military ring —has been deceiving the Emperor and getting rich out of the rations and supplies on a paper basis. Then, it was put to serve of 400,000 men, which were supposed to be capable of taking the field at short notice, why have they not been available to reinforce the regular army more promptly? Because, we venture to say, the War Department was unable to furnish them with rifles or muskets of any description, to say nothing of transportation, equipments, and uniforms. More than a year ago we read the statement that France had over a million Chassepots in her arsenals; and the Government factories were said to be still turning them out. But, immediately after McMahon's defeat, complaints began to be rife that France was short, not only of Chassepots, but of arms of every kind. The French commissariat is the worst, if possible, than any other branch of the service. If we may believe a tithe of the statements made by correspondents. MacMahon's army was represented to be almost starving for some days, and that, too, in a region in easy communication with the capital. All these deficiencies and weaknesses of the French army, disclosed by the light of events, astonish those who believe that, since 1866, France has been making surprising efforts for a war with Prussia. Either she has had no serious intent of fighting Prussia in all that time, or the Emperor has been grossly duped by his favorites, who have deluded him into the belief that France was prepared "to confront every contingency" (to quote from his speech to the bodies of state, January 18, 1869), and have profited by his credulity to amass fortunes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The engine Swatara exploded on the Mill Creek Railroad near St. Clair, Pa., to-day. The fireman was killed, and the engineer fatally injured.

The School Ship Savannah arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, thirty-two days from Madeira, all well.

Samuel Godshaw, who was shot in an affray with A. L. Lloyd, on Saturday, died yesterday.

The Indianapolis Fair will be opened to-day for visitors. Large quantities of stock and machinery of every description arrived yesterday, and the display of machinery will be the most extensive ever exhibited at any fair in the West. The display of textile fabrics and garments are still visible. Some time since it was in contemplation to erect a monument to his memory. Passing by Saratoga, Long Branch, Cresson and a host of other famous watering places, I concluded, after reading a notice in the COMMERCIAL, to try the virtues of Fayette Springs, and for that purpose I packed up my baggage, and with my little flock of children—less by more than half of those credited to John Rogers —started from the city of smoke to Fayette Springs.

Arriving at Uniontown, we took an improvised conveyance for the springs, the best the town afforded. On the drive we had a magnificent view of the valley below, and the mountain ranges above and on either side. Curiosities were visible on every hand; huge rocks overhung the road, natural caves in the rocks often covered, and seemingly the work of human hands.

But at last we reached the "Summit House," where we secured a cottage for the moderate sum of $30 per week. The cottage is small, but we have but a few steps to the hotel for meals so that, all things considered, we are comfortably situated.

Resting a day, we started on a pleasure excursion, bent upon seeing everything worthy of note. So, hiring a team, we set out for Camp Dunbar, three miles distant. The road was beautiful, winding through a forest of trees, which formed one continuous arbor, the huge chestnuts interlocking their branches above the road.

On the way we passed Washington Springs, where we were informed Washington, with his troops, halted to quench their thirst shortly after he assumed command of the Braddock's defeated and scattered army. Of course I dare not vouch. Nevertheless, as we were thirsty, and the water clear and tempting, we drank standing and in silence to the memory of Washington.

Mounting the wagon again, we continued our ride to Camp Dunbar, which is situated on a mountain range known as Laurel Hill, one of the loftiest peaks in this region. Nearing the camp, we found our way opposed by a gate, guarded by a little girl, who for the modest sum of twenty-five cents unbars it, and permits visitors to pass up the steep and rugged ascent.

Standing upon old Dunbar camp-ground, we were treated to a most delightful panoramic view of the surrounding country, including Uniontown, Pine Knob, West Newton, and, some say, Pittsburgh, although I failed to see it. A good glass we failed to see anything but a dark line on the horizon. The landlord of the hotel tells us, was killed on his retreat and buried here, his grave being marked by a little board nailed to a tree.

An hour spent here, we retraced our steps. On the way back we visited the old camp-ground spring recently discovered by Mr. McKain. On the right and left of the spring are two pedestals with a stone roof resting on the bank of the spring, and on the pedestals. The work is evidently a freak of nature, as there is no mark of chisel or other evidence of art to indicate it. Its discovery has caused hundreds and hundreds of people visit it.

Leaving the Springs, the next place of note we reach is Monroe Springs, so called as the President Monroe once halted his escort, and liquor making their stay memorable by throwing in a little brandy, wine and whisky. Near by is an old frame tavern called "Monroe Spring House," the owner of the property offers it for sale at eighteen dollars per acre. He has evidently got a mountain home elated.

A little further on we came to the place where Gen. Braddock is said to have been buried. It is related that he was first interred under the road over which the military train passed to hide the spot from the enemy. After which he was taken up and his bones deposited at the roots of a tree, which is now marked by a wide cross. Some assert that his ashes were taken to England. Of this, however, there is no certainty.

Again we are on the wing, and soon arrive at Mount Washington. Near by is Fort Necessity, where the youthful Washington fought his first battle in 1754. Marks of the fortifications are still visible. Some time since it was in contemplation to erect a monument to his memory. Passing by Stradley